PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,471—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
29th April	CALEDONIA	7558	....	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512		....
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th „	ARABIA	7903	....	......
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th „	PERSIA	7951	....	......
17th „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th „	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	......
15th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	....	......
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th April 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and **SOVEREIGNS** at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,625	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	29th April 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May „

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th „ „
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th „ „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	1st May.

For further particulars regarding Passage, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
[illegible] House, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 1st May, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "JUMNA," 4,600 tons, on or about 28th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th April, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.......... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5196	29th April.	
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3869	16th May.	
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th June.	

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

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PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unassailable value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S THE "ANTIQUARY"

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
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VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
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WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress 24-0	27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts 30-0	33	0

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD. November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C, ROBINSON
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER .... Rs. 37 8
REFILLS for above.................. „ 5 0

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine) ...	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.) ...	1 12	„
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12	„

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	12	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	6	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	6	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	4	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	8	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	3	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	[illegible]	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THE WORLD RENOWNED
BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
of the Gaiety and Daly's Theatres, London, and under the immediate direction of
MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,
FOR A SEASON OF NINETEEN NIGHTS
(a different Opera each Night).
ALL THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES,
FORTY LONDON ARTISTES,
and the celebrated Gaiety Troupe of
LADY DANCERS.

	Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	4
Dress Circle	3
Pit Chairs	2
Gallery	1

Subscribers for Season Tickets will be allowed a reduction of 15 per cent.

Plans at SOUNDY & Co's.

S. S. "CITY OF DUNDEE."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th April, 1905.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Re THE "ADVOCATE OF INDIA" NEWSPAPER AND PRESS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned FRANCIS FREDERICK GORDON and REGINALD DAVID HUGHES in respect of the Ownership and the business of the "Advocate of India" Newspaper and Press has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 1st day of April, 1905, and that from the said date the said Concern is being held and conducted, and shall henceforth be held and conducted by and on the sole account of the said FRANCIS FREDERICK GORDON, who shall pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities of the said Concern and to whom all monies and effects of and belonging to the said Concern should be paid and delivered.

REG. D. HUGHES,
F. F. GORDON.
Bombay, 28th April, 1905.

NOTIFICATION NO. 20.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the LIQUOR FARM of the NAOSARI DIVISION of the BARODA STATE for ONE YEAR or THREE YEARS from 1st August, 1905. Tenders should be addressed to the JAKAT ADHIKARI, BARODA STATE, and should reach him, by 1 P.M., on 15th May 1905, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. If Tenders are not satisfactory, the Farm will be SOLD BY AUCTION. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

RAOJIBHAI B. PATEL,
Jakat Adhikari.
Baroda, 19th April, 1905.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share holders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 27th day of April, 1905, at 4-30 o'clock p.m.

To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance sheet made up to 31st December 1904.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd day of April to 6th May, 1905, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT-CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam-ships are prepared to contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods from Manchester Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following Terms:—

1. The Ship-Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than 4 and not more than 7 Steamers every month for the purposes of the Members of the Association from the first day of January, 1906, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than 3 and not more than 7 days between the sailing of each Steamer; such steamers must be classed 100A 1 in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 12.0 Tons; Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of Piece-goods belonging to the Members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above ports 2 days before time of sailing each Steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The Members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the Steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages. Copies of Contract containing terms similar to these and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association can be had from the Office of the Association. The Agents in Bombay of the Steamship Owners will be made parties to the Contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms. The rates to be tendered must be 1 for Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and 2 for Freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Princes Dock. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the Carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Undersigned must reach them on or before 15th June, 1905. No undertaking is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Tenders from Individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines. For the Members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

ગીરધરદાશ જેઠાભાઈ,
i. e., GIRDHARDAS JAITHABHAI,
રાવજી નારણજી,
i. e., RAWJI NARANJI.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Shett Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall, Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. sharp, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at third floor, Navsari Buildings, room No.8, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware vegetable dishes and teaset, &c., drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, drawing room cabinets, 1 very sweet-toned ebonized small bungalow square piano by S. Rose & Co. in excellent order Persian carpets and rugs, nearly new, bentwood arm chair, electric call bell, English mahogany half hanging and cloth press with mirror, dressing and washhand tables, telescopic Hall lamps, pictures, majolica jardinieres and flower pots, rocking chair, table and hanging lamps, English ice-box with refrigerator, hat stand, iron bed, new China matting, window chicks, baba ghary, copper utensils, marble clock, large size figures, &c., &c.

The property of J.W. Hiller, Esq., proceeding to England. Catalogues published and the property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 27th April 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER look up for JOST'S advertisement on another page.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WANTED FOREMAN SUBORDINATE. Apply RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla Iron-works.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day Apply to Box "No. 1231. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Officia Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

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ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

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PLAGUE SOLUTION. 8 As.

"Has given the best results of any remedy, &c.,
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GERMICIDE. 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.

Free samples to medical men and the trade on enclosing two annas stamps for postage.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J BEGBIE,
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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

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Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
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Hongkong
Foochow
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

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Kurrachee,
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Delhi,
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Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	660,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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HORNBY ROAD

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

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Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOW'S STREET,
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch. Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION;

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,0[illegible]
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,0[illegible]
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. [illegible]
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.
BOMBAY.

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THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

HARVEY'S
ACONITE POWDERS,
FOR COUGH, CHRONIC COUGH, TOUCHED WIND, BROKEN WIND, ROARING, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.
Rs. 1-14 per Box of Six Powders, Rs. 7-8 per Quarto of Four Boxes.

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS are a well-known remedy for those diseases of the Respiratory Organs of Horses (heretofore considered incurable), known as Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Thick Wind, Hay Asthma, Noisy Respiration (Roaring, &c.), and other affections of the air passages and lungs; and also for Hoose in Cattle, all of which they either entirely remove, or promptly alleviate in incurable cases.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Brighton 2273 tons Captain C Kragh sailed yesterday for Leith with a general carg.

THE steamer Nyanza, 2641 tons, Captain D Macaulay, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Drumonby, 2353 tons, Captain J L Evans, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Genoa with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line s s Castello 2338 tons Captain T W Leighton sailed yesterdry for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shirala 3400 tons Captain R H Brown arrived in harbour yesterday from Bunbury 7th April with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Yola, 2246 tons, Captain H M Gondie, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo, and Mr W J Haward as a passenger.

THE steamer Florican 2382 tons, Captain A Work, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta 14th April with cargo of coal.

THE steamer Boddlewell 2208 tons Captain T W Scurr sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a geneneral cargo and W W Davidson as a passenger.

THE French mail steamer Ville de la Ciotat 3557 tons Captain Fiasche arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles 12th April, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain J H Ruyan, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst from Jeddah 12th April with 441 pilgrims as passengers.

THE House Line s s Lichtenfels 2708 tons Captain H Frerichs arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 25th March via Antwerp with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Dundee, 2572 tons, Captain I T Belton, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Birkenhead, 28th March with a general cargo and Major W B Lane, Lieut F White, Miss G Johnstone as cabin and 3 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Bowman	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie		R I M
R I M S Comet	Lieut Comdr A Hamilton	R I Marine
R I M S Clive	Comdr Beauchamp	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 26.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Persepolis		Capt Abraham			Persian Gunboat
Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul			W & A G & Co
Berkhall	[illegible]	Jones			J W & Co
Pundit	8882	Crebbin			T M & Co
Burrsfield	614	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Beme	1899	Guy			Show Wallace & Co
Nowshera	1861	Le Brocq	Zanzibar		M M & Co
Mirzapore	1888	Reiter			Glade & Co
Rein	726	Olsen			F F Campbell & Co
Kassala	498	Lemond			Standard Oil Co
Dumra	762	Legrand			M M & Co
Jumna	1987	Parsons	Calcutta		M M & Co
Itinda	3398	Robertson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Arcadia	3573	Cutbitz			P & O Co
Hild	719	Salsenen			F F C Co
Upada	3382	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Benzaca	1310	MacLean			M M & Co
Glenaen	2065	Hurst			R A Willis
Winchester	2087	Walton			K N & Co
Kapurthala	721	Carey			M M & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Kirdall	Z'bar		M M & Co
Florican	2382	Work			Cary Bros
Hosein	993	Royan			B & P S N Co
Ville-de-la Ciotat		Fiaschi			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Mackinnon	3049	Jones	Marseilles	10-5	F Muir & Co
B	Inkonka	2206	W O Moon	A'werp	6-5	J Mackin
C&R	Aston Hall	2223	McFee	Liverpool	2-5	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Dunbarmoor	2331	Moffitt	Barcelona	4-5	Ralli Bros
F	Bodlewell	2209	Scurr	Antwerp		M M & Co
F	City of Dundee	2512	Belton	K'chi	29-4	K Nixon & Co
G	Ahmedi	7640	Cooks	Red Sea ports	29-4	B& PSNCo
H	Brighton	1373	Kragh	Leith	26-4	Ralli Bros
K	Castello	2339	Leighton	Hull	26-4	F. Muir & Co
M	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Calcutta	29-4	H C Joosub
N	Newholm	2194	Clarke	Moote Dupe	29-4	W R Willers Co
O	Hartlepool	2871	Upperton	Antwerp	29 4	E Latham & Co
P	Yola	2246	Goulit	Dunkirk	25-4	K Nixon & Co
Q	Umsinga	1894	Richards	Port Said	27-4	K N & Co

Cliffside Q

Bengal	1257	Phillips	China	2-5	P & O Co

H. W. P. D.

Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Shephd & Co
Mohamadi	547	Hoosein	M'lore	28-4	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	3253	Abrey	Liverpool	29-4	W & A G & Co
2	Nubia	3844	Tillard	Stream	27-4	P & O S N Co
3	Clan Fergusson	3107	Mcalister	London	6-5	F M & Co
4	Umta	3492	Lee	Rangoon	27-4	M M & Co
5	Dalmatia	3517	Hamilton	Mar'les	38-4	W & A G & Co
6	Nyanza	2641	Macaulay	Kobe	26-4	T Morrison & Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	Nippon	3999	Soich	Kobe	29-4	A L S N Co
9	M Bacquehem	2752	Rasewich	Trieste	26-4	A L S N Co
10&11	Marwarri	3622	Armstrong	Hamburg	1-5	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tooque	London	29-4	P & O Co
14	Lhasa	941	McDiarmed	Busrah	28-4	M M & Co
15	Drumonby	2353	Evans	Genoa	26-4	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Florican s	Work	Calcutta, Apr 14
	Hoseinee s	Royan	Jedah, Apr 12
	City of Dundee s	Belton	Birkenhead, Mar 28
26	Lichtenfels	Frerichs	Hamburg, March 25
	Shirala s	Brown	Bunbury, April 7
	Ville-de-la Ciotat	Fiaschi	Marseilles, April 12

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Burrsfield s	Mackenzie	Calcutta
	Bodlewell s	Scurr	Antwerp
	M. Bacquehem s	Rasewich	Trieste &c, via K'chi
	Brighton s	Kragh	Leith
	Castello s	Leighton	Hull via Karachi
26	Boddlewell s	Scurr	Antwerp
	Drumonby s	Evans	Marseilles
	M. Bacquehem s	Rasewich	Trieste via Karachi
	Brighton s	Kragh	Leith
	Castello s	Leighton	Hull via Karachi
	Nyanza s	Macaulay	Kobe

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat, for China and Australia
Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	From
23	Zillah	Calcutta
24	Umlazi	Calcutta
24	Nairung	Calcutta
24	Ayuthia	Bangkok

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca, left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacNeil, arrived at London on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Macdonald, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Maclean, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Macaulay, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Fraser, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 21st instant.

The homeward bound messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 8 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—2,000 cwt oil cake K B Sajan.

Scindia s—36 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 45 bales wool The Bombay Co; 17 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 1 bale carpets Grindlay Groom and Co. 1001 cwts myrabollams P Jethabhoy; 1,500 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey; 62 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 6,125 cwt cotton seed W Becher.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—1040 cwts myrabollams W Becher

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—80 cwts olibanum and 40 cwts olibanum shifting P Jethabhoy; 237 cwts mustardseed J Fachiri; 4000 linseed M C Michaelide and Co.

Dalmatia s—420 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—75 cwts aloe febri The Bombay Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Caledonia s—15 packages moong mats, woodenware &c F P Bhunmgara

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—6 cases tea King King and Co; 1 case shawls Jehangir B Petit and Co; 1000 cwts Kurdi seed J A Begbie and Co; 2000 cwts cottonseed W Becher; 121 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 11 cwts ivory A Ahmed 2 bundles carpets Towner and Co.

Clan Ferguson s—3 cases tea Thos Cook and sons; 105 cwts turmeric D Tharya; 19 bales sawree cotton D Heerjee; 900 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Clan Fergusson s—11048 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—600 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 350 cwts rapeseed sweeping H Kanjee; 50 bales cotton Priu de Sane and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Yola s—125 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inkonka s—1000 cwts myrabollams H Anundrao and Co; 100 bales hemp D M Doongajee and Co; 980 bales cotton waste and fly and 192 cwts aloe febre Nensey Poerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE

Imperatrix s—9 bales carpets G P Stavrides and Co; 280 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 26 cwts Meyer and Roscher.

FOR KOBE.

Nyanza s—100 bales cotton S D Captain and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nyanza s—300 bales cotton S D Captain and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—75 bales twist C Bhowanidas; 400 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist Talati and Co; 225 bales twist Tata and Co.

Nippon s—100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nippon s—16 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The Central India depression has filled up, and a new depression has formed in Upper India. Rain has fallen in the Kashmir, Himalayas, Chotta Nagpur, Bihar, Bengal and Assam, and a few scattered showers in the United and Central Provinces. Chittagong has received 2 inches, Mymensingh, Bogras, Tezpur, Gauhati 1 inch, Shrinagar, Darjeeling, Dhubri, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Narayanganj, Hazaribagh, Balasore, Chanda, and Lishio small amounts. Rain may be expected in Assam and locally in other parts of North-East India, Burma and the West Himalayas.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran :—

Date	Temperature		Rainfall	
April	Max.	Min.	Inches	Cents
24th	89°	70°	...	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF APRIL 1905.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Raipur, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Saugor and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer is generally above the average.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Jamnagar, Hoshangabad, Aurangabad and Ratnagiri.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 9° to 19° in defect of normal in the Punjab and United Provinces and at Jaipur, Dessa, Ahmedabad and Jubbulpore and the minimum from 6° to 15° at Bangalore, Khandwa, Saugor, Jubbulpore Jaipur, Jhansi, Cawnpore and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Cuddapah and the lowest 63° at Saugor and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in some places.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Colombo and Raipur.

Weather appears to be slightly unsettled in the Punjab and United Provinces.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	18	9	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	29	25	45
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	8	5	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	34	25	58
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	18	16	25
G Mahim and Worli	18	14	32
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0.
Hospitals	0	14	24
Total	127	111	222
Total plague deaths to date...	283,666	242,208	
Same date last year	96	75	142

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
21	12

The most reviving and strengthening Remedy of the present time is

TATE'S
GOLDEN TONIC
Which contains in the most agreeable form all the elements Productive of Health and strength
(Phosphorus, Iron, Lime, Potash, Soda, &c.) in a scientifically combined and concentrated form.
Specially Capable of Assimilation.
It gives Brain and Nerve Strength.
Per bottle Rs. 2.
Prepared from the original Recipe of
DR. TATE,
BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS
BEYNON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent, Consols	£90 13-16	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£99	= — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 3/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1 8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 7/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	16 5/16	= do
Spot in New York	57 1/2	= + 1-2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin "	20·48 1/2	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 1/4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	2 1/8 per cent	— + 1/8
3 " "	2 1/8 per cent	— unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent	— do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5/8 per cent	= + 1/8
7 day market loans	1 7/8 per cent	= + 3/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £76,000

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 75/10
Yellow metal 6 3/4d

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 6 1/2d value

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapeseed firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 40 business done, tone strong.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 5/8 unchanged

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Langdale and Dido,
Wheat afloat for U. K, 3'680,000 quarters.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 4'12—5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 46,000 bales. Future closed steady.

April-May	May-June	June-July
3·95	3·96	3·98
—5	—5	—5
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
4·00	4·02	4·03
—5	—4	—4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
4·04	4·05	4·06
—4	—4	—4

Receipts at U S Ports	36,000 bales
Do. last year	8,500 "
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 "
Do. do Continent	11,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·60 —15
Futures, month of July	7·07 —14 a
Do do. December	7·29 —13 b

a Declined owing to bearish weekly weather reports.
b Declined owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 3-16 unchanged
Futures, month of July	6·97—14
Do. do. October	7·08—12
Tone at close	barely steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 25th April, 1905 :—

Cotton	15,899 bales
Wheat	85,736 cwts.
Linseed	47,953 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,013 "
Gingellyseed	1,959 "
Poppyseed	1,103 "
Groundnuts	1,601 "
Castorseed	3,632 "
Rice	29,013 "
Myrabollams	4 668 "
Cottonseed	12,174 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	1,103 "
Joowar	29,516 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, APRIL 26.

Exchange—Tone very quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s. 3 15-16d
Bank Demand				1s. 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' sight D A				1s. 4 1-8d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	136 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	192
Japan	30	do	do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·14
1st Settlement	98·13
2nd do	98·11

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th	March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	14th	April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	14th	do	5	do
Bank of Madras do	15th	do	6	do

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs	a	p
Ready	6	14	6
Forward May Suttah...	7	0	6

RAPESEED—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	10	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready nominal	7	2	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	7	5	0
Forward May	7	6	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	27	8	0
Yellow Hingenghat...	49	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

White Delhi ready	4	10	0
Do. Do May	4	10	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	38,000

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
3·91	3·92	3·94
—4	—4	—4
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
3·96	3·98	3·99
—4	—4	—4
Oct.-Nov	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
4·01	4·02	4·03
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—In spite of the sharp fall in prices advised from America this morning our market has declined only Re 1 to Rs 2 per candy and is fairly steady at the decline. There is little or nothing doing, as buyers cannot pay present rates unless compelled to for prompt shipments and mills are looking on for the moment. On the other hand sellers are disinclined to give way and there is a consequent block in business.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	161	149	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G Ry terms	166	156	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	165	155	...	
Oomrawattee (decepta) (M.-G.)	178	172	...	
Khandeish do.	...	167	161	
Jalgaon do.	...	169	163	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do	178	172	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	186	180	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	184	178	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	189	183	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	200	197	194	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	195	25th May
Westerns	...	...	183	

JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Annatto Seed.—The market is easier, fine bright seed recently being sold at 5 1-2 per lb.

Beeswax.—The market continues steady. Sales have been made in good white Calcutta at £7-10-0 to £7-12-6, and yellow wax at £5-15-0 to £6, and for mixed bright colours up to £6-2-6.

Cinchona Bark.—The third series of Dutch sales comprised the smaller supply of 7'022 packages of Java, as compared with 8'048 packages at the preceding sale. With a good demand the bulk was disposed of, the Quinine contents being 29'972 kilos, of which 74'399 kilos were bought in. The average unit obtained was 6 20 cents, being a decline of 4 cents on the previous sale. This result is equivalent to rather over 1 1-8d London parity.

Copra.—The market this week has been very quiet. Sellers of Malabar ask £18-17-6, and buyers at £18-13-9.

Ginger.—The market is unchanged. In sales this week the moderate supply of 287 bags, 100 casks, and 39 cases of Cochin and Calicut were offered and met a slow demand, only 20 bags selling without reserve at 15-6 for small mouldy at 26. Ginger Cuttings sold by us at private full prices.

Hemp.—A dull tone has been experienced throughout the week. The business to arrive has been very small. At yesterday's Auctions 1'779 Bales of Manilla were offered and 509 sold at £33 to £45, part subject. Salvage redried at £10-5-0 to £14. 153 bales of Mauritius offered 50 sold at £29-5-0 subject. Of 185 bales of New Zealand, 121 sold at £27 to £29, 30 bales of Goupaulpore sold £13-10-0, 377 bales Bombay, 43 bales of Jubblepore and 30 bale of Sunn were bought in.

Sisal.—125 bales of Indian offered, and 69 sold at £19-5-0.

Isinglass.—At the 3rd series of sale held this week, there were 533 packages of Bombay offered. The market was quiet and genarally speaking where sales took place prices somewhat favoured buyers, owing to sellers being firm in their ideas. Of the quantity of Bombay offered only 52 sold. Karachi leaf fair, to good heavy palish at 2-10 to 3, fair to good reddish at 2-5 to 2-6, heavy reddish mixed dark at 2 to 2-4, thin rough at 1-5. Leaf Penang character common mixed dark at 2-7, Tongue good heavy yellow at 2-11, small yellow and reddish at 2-1, pickings at 1-3 to 1-4, Purse middling to good heavy at 1-1 to 1-3, common small mixed dark at 7 1 to 8d, Tails 11 1-2d per lb.

Ivory.—The next sales take place on the 18th of April. We quote soft 50 to 142 lbs average, sound and nearly sound £60-10-0 to £75, 21 to 49 lbs ditto £56 to 70. B. B. pieces soft sound 2 1-4 to 3" £72 to £130, Bagatelle points soft sound avg 5—6 lbs £55 to £61, cut points with balls soft sound avg 4—7 lbs £65-10-0 to £86, mixed points soft defective £42-10-0 to 53, small points soft sound avg 3—5 lbs £47 to £48, cut hollows ditto 2—15 lbs average £32-10-0 to £55-10-0, B. B. Scrivelloes soft sound 2 1-4 to 3' £84 to £96, Bagatelle Scrivelloes soft sound 8—9 lbs £48 10—to £50-10—common Scrivelloes soft sound close and wide £33 to £41.

Kapoc.—The market is firm. A fair business has been done on the spot at 3 3-4d to 4 1-4d for fair to fully good fair.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market is firm. There is little offering, sales being made at 8 1-2d per ounce.

Rubber.—The market is firmer. Fine hard Para being now worth 5-8 per lb. Ceylon plantation rubber fine pale Biscuits are worth to-day 6 7 to 6-8 per lb, and good scrap 4-8 per lb.

Tea.—The sales this week totalled 24,347 packages of Indian. There was a good steady demand for all Teas above 5d, the finest grades in particular selling well. Common and very common Teas were in little request, and were easier inclined.

All descriptions of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 13/16
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 3/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1/8
Bar Silver	26 7/16

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

CONDITIONS IN GUJERAT.

The following is a summary of the special reports on the situation in the Gujarat Districts for the week ending 8th April :—

Ahmedabad.—Harvesting of wheat and barley continues in parts of Parantij Taluka. Sowing of jowari in progress in parts of Sanand Taluka and of bajri and maize in parts of Parantij Taluka. One more test work was opened in the Viramgam Taluka on the 1st April 1905. Price of bajri varying from 24 lbs. at Dhandhuka to 30 lbs. at Modasa and of jowari from 26 lbs. at Dhandhuka to 32 lbs. at Daskroi.

Kaira.—Standing crops thriving in Matar Taluka Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Mehmadabad Taluka, and of tobacco continues in parts of Borsad Taluka. Threshing of wheat and barley continues in parts of Matar Taluka. Jowari and minor and garden crops being irrigated in parts of Anand, Borsad and Nadiad Talukas. Sowing of sundhia Jowari completed in Matar Taluka and continues in parts of Mehmadabad Taluka. Fruit crop promising in Thasra Taluka. Fodder-supply scanty in parts of Naidad Taluka and its importation continues. Measures for the improvement of water-supply in progress in Matar and Kapadvuj Talukas. Field and other miscellaneous labour available in parts of Nadiad and Thasra Talukas. The increase in the number on works is due to contraction of demand for field labour as the harvesting season has come to a close, Price of bajri 27lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No change in the agricultural situation. Arrangements are being made for opening more test works in Dohad Taluka and Jhalod petha.

Broach.—Standing crop of cotton in fair condition in parts of Jambusar Taluka. Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Anklesvar and Jambusar Talukas. Cattle in fair condition except in a few villages of Jambusar Taluka and Hansot petha. Prices of food-grains stationary. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers and town population fair. Sufficient field and other miscellaneous labour available for the present. One test work was opened at Katpore in the Hansot petha, but did not draw any large numbers.

An allotment of Rs. 5,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Kaira for the improvement of the water-supply of that district.

One test work was opened in each of the three talukas of Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras in the Sholapur District, but no one came on to them. Orders have been issued for the grant of extra cash remuneration in inferior village servants in the Karmala Taluka of the district.

During the month of March, 6 in-door and 216 out-door patients were treated at the hospital attached to the Chanor famine relief work in the Matar Taluka of the Kaira District.

The statement of the progress of relief measures in the affected tracts, shows 4,307 persons on relief and test works with 197 defendants and 90 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief in 57 villages.

For the Skin
You cannot have a clear and smooth skin unless the blood is pure. Blotches, eruptions, rashes, pimples, all show how impure the blood must be. Get all impurities out of your blood before you are seriously ill.

Miss Dorothy Maher, of Fitzroy, Victoria, sends her photograph and this letter :

"I had a terrible eruption on my face, which was of a very irritating nature. I tried many blood medicines, but without relief. Friends told me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as it was a most famous blood remedy. I did so, and after taking only two bottles I began to see a great change. By the time the third bottle was used the eruption had entirely disappeared, and without leaving a mark on my face. I am perfectly well now, and I owe it all to this great blood-purifying remedy."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Correct any tendency to constipation with Ayer's Pills. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action. A family laxative.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—April 14, at Poona, the wife of Captain J L Alexander, 33rd Q O Light Cavalry, of a son.

HAYTER—April 18, at Haslemere, Mussoorie, the wife of Q C G Hayter, Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

WILLIAMSON—April 14, at Azhikkal, North Malabar, the wife of Andrew Williamson, Executive Engineer, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

STEELE—April 22, at Woldvale, Bangalore, Dorothy Wild, the infant daughter of Frank Arthur Steele and Elizabeth Ellen Deborah, his wife, aged 6 months and 4 days.

TULLOCH—April 20, at Gorakhpur, U P, James Tulloch, for many years Manager of the Lehra Estate, eldest son of the late James Tulloch, M D, of Pembridge Place, London, W, aged 62.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
The following specialties are renowned all over India, being made from standardised Drugs, by European Chemists.

CLOVERINE, Regd.
Red Clover compound with Iodide of Potassium. Highly recommended as a Blood Purifier, A powerful alterative for Boils, Scrofula, Ulcers, Climatic Eruptions, Rheumatism, &c. Per 4oz. bottle, Re. 1-4.

RINGWORM OINTMENT.
In 1oz. mud pots, with Trade Mark, a well-known cure for Ringworm, and parasitic skin diseases. 8 As. per pot.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
Contains powerful nerve foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c., and is far ahead of any imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and stimulants known, per bottle, Rs. 3.
Also in tablet form.
Bottles of 25,.........Re, 1.
Bottles of 100, ...Rs. 3.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 5-33m., 6-42a. Low water, 0-‥m., 11-22a.

Oriental Life Assurance Company, extraordinary and ordinary meetings, Oriental Buildings 1-30 p. m.

New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 2-30 p. m.

Alcock Ashdown and Company, near Victoria Docks, 4-30 p. m.

Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Gate Street, 5 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Ville de la Ciotat will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., to-morrow. Parcel mail for French China, Netherlands India and Japan close at 8 a.m., on the same day.

DISLOCATION OF LOCAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The engine of the up fast local train having failed at Dadar Station of the B. B. and C I. Railway at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the local traffic on the line on this side of Dadar became dislocated, causing great inconvenience to passengers travelling by the line. The through traffic was restored in about half an hour.

ATTEMPTED SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY.—Mr. N. M. Macleod, as a guardian, appointed by the High Court, put up to sale by public auction at his office, yesterday, the Purshotam and Bhowan Ginning Factory, situated at Kosee near Muttra. The factory belonged to Jamdadas Purshotamdas, deceased, and Mr. Macleod had been appointed guardian of his two minor sons, Vithaldas and Narotumdas. There was not a sufficient number of bidders at the proposed sale, which was therefore postponed until after the vacation of the High Court.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of March last, 1 bullock was sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 5 horses, 89 bullocks and 2 buffaloes were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for animals at Parel, for curative treatment during the last month. 341 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 2 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts, and 22 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant during dinner hours this evening.

March	Paris	E Mezzacapo
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
Valse	Esmeralda	O tella
Selection	An Artist's Model	S. ones
German Patrol	Die Wachtparade Kommt	R Eilenberg
Valse	The Casino Girl	L Englander
Mazurka	La Czarine	L Gaune
Raj Time Two Step	Tootsie Wootsie	Ch J Rockwell

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—At the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presided. Among other matters, the Committee considered a petition to the Corporation, dated 19th instant, from the halalcores of Ward No. 1, in which they stated that while the halalcores of other wards have been provided by the Municipality with quarters, they have not been provided with any, with the result that they have to endure great hardship on account of their being obliged to live with their families on roads; and praying the Corporation to provide them with accommodation for which they were prepared to pay rent, which might be deducted from their pay. Dr. A. G. Viegas said the men should be provided with quarters; and on his recommendation it was arranged that the petition should be forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

RIPON MUSIC CLUB.—The 20th annual entertainment given by this Club took place on Tuesday night, at the Novelty Theatre, when the house was crowded. The first part of the programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music. The tune most applauded was "Mand Dadro" by Mr. N. R. Nariman. The second part consisted of a farce called "Meheli Madari's Mesmerism" specially composed for the occasion by Mr N R Vatcha, the Proprietor of the Club, which included many a lively song. The play was highly interesting and the members who took part in its performance did justice to their characters. The chief characters of Meheli Madari and Sorab were sustained by Mr. N. R. Nariman and Mr. D A Wadia. Another of the actors that did his part commendably was Mr. J. S. Kavarana who formed a model Laila. At an interval Mr N R Vatcha, the Proprietor of the Club said he felt proud that the members had done their level best to bring the Club to the position it now enjoyed.

SUICIDE.—At Gunpowder Road Mazagon, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Luximan Mahadoo, a Hindu mill-hand, aged twenty, who committed suicide by drowning himself in a well in consequence of a quarrel he had had with his brother Jivan, three days before. The evidence showed that the deceased lived with his brother Jivan at Gunpowder Road. He spent all his earnings in drinking and did not contribute anything towards the household expenses. Jivan often asked him to pay his share of the expenses, but the deceased declined to give anything and frequent quarrels arose between them. On Saturday last Jivan threatened to report his conduct to his master, and to get his pay direct from him. The deceased became wild and left the house, saying he would live separately. Since then the deceased was not seen alive and on Tuesday his body was found floating in a well off Gunpowder Road. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A CHEST OF BANGLES.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, a Mahomedan, named Ahmed Mahomed, stood charged with cheating Messrs. Cowasji Jamsetjee Karanjia and Co., dealers in glass bangles, in respect of a chest of bangles valued at Rs. 443. Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Barrister, defended. The complainant's case was that on the afternoon of Monday last, the accused purchased from their shop in Bazaar Gate Street, a chest of bangles requesting them to send their bill to his shop at Chakla. He said he bought the chest to forward it to Nagpore. But one of the partners of their firm saw the chest the same evening on the Marine Lines Station labelled for Surat. Further enquiry showed that the accused had no shop at Chakla as he had given them to understand. The police were communicated with, and the accused was arrested at Surat with the chest. It was pleaded on behalf of the defence that the accused had no intention to cheat the complainant in as much as he was ready to pay up the amount due. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and a fine him Rs. 50.

A SURAT TRADING CASE.

In the suit of Sulemanji Hasanally and others versus Abduladi Hasandi and others, the plaintiffs applied to the F. C. Sub Judge at Surat for interim injunction restraining defendant No. 1 and his three sons Esufali Mohsinbhai, and Abbasbhai from trading in the name of Adamally Sultanally, alleging that since the date of the decree in the High Court Suit No. 517 of 1901, the plaintiffs had the exclusive right of trading in the name of Adamally Sultanally. Defendant No. 1 was thereby restrained from doing any business in that name. They further alleged that the defendants No. 2, 3 and 4, who were the sons of the said defendant No. 1 had no right to use that name, and that it was defendant No. 1 who carried on business through his sons, defendants Nos. 2,3 and 4 who were joint and resided with him, thus indirectly disobeying the decree of the High Court. On behalf of defendants Nos 2, 3 and 4 it was contended that their father had already retired from business and that it was they who carried on the business in the name of Adamally Sultanally.

The learned F. C. Subordinate Judge in giving his order on the application on the 19th inst, said :—There is not the least doubt that the plaintiffs and defendant No. 1, Abdulally, and his sons, defendants Nos. 2 3 and 4 had the right to use the name of Adamally Sultanally prior to the High Court suit and decree. It was the name of the grandfather of defendant No. 1 and the name of the great grandfather of defendants Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and there is no evidence that the plaintiffs and defendant No. 1 alone were entitled to use the name as against defendants Nos. 2, 3 and 4. The High Court decree took away from defendant No. 1, his right to use the name of Adamally Sultanally. Had not the decree been passed, the right would have remained in defendant No. 1. But that decree does not bind defendants Nos. 2, 3 and 4, nor does it confer a right on the plaintiffs as against all the world. Now then how do the plaintiffs claim this exclusive right against defendants Nos. 2, 3 and 4 The affidavits do not show that. I think that there is no prima facie title made out as against defendants Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

The Application for an injunction was refused; costs to be costs in the suit.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of the directors of this Institution was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Albert Hall of the school premises Waudby Road, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee presiding. The report of the directors for the last year showed that the income was Rs. 11,373 and the expenditure Rs. 10,008 as against an income of Rs. 9,979 and an expenditure of Rs. 10,206 during the previous year. The year under review was the first year of Miss Green's management as Lady Superintendent since her re-appointment in March 1904, and judging from the results, the directors had good reason to be satisfied with her management so far and attributed the success of the school at the last Matriculation examination, in a large measure, to the zeal with which she discharged her duties and to the improvements in methods of education she had been able to introduce in the school. The report was adopted. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgar and Mr. Framjee D. Master were re-elected directors. Votes of thanks were accorded to those ladies and gentlemen who had conducted the examination of different classes of the school, to Miss Maneckji Cursetjee for her general supervision and to Mr. F. D. Master for supervising the studies of senior classes. The following lady visitors for the current year were appointed :—

Mrs. N. N. Kothare, Mrs C. M. Cursetjee, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Macnee, Miss Dhanbai Banaji, Miss Bhicaji M. Jevari, Miss D. E. Wacha Mrs. Alli N. Tyabji and Mrs. Vithaldas D Thakersey. Votes of thanks to the Honorary Secretary and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE EARTHQUAKE FUND.

BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE following subscriptions have been received by the Bank of Bombay to the Punjab Earthquake Fund :—

	Rs.
Sassoon J. David	1,000
G. Owen Dunn	100
S. M. Moses	500
Vadilall Punamchund	10
Bakordas Ujinsi	10
Family of the late Ardeshir Pestonjee Sethna	100
From Dadabhoy Manockjee Watcha, Charity Fund in memory of the Deceased	250
From a Parsi on his golden wedding day, 19th April, 1905	50
Damoder Lukhmidas and Dwarkadas Dharamsey	500
Shapurjee B. Bharoocha	250
In memory of my wife Peerozebai	50
Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E	500
R. H. Patuck	150
S. E. Shellim	100
"W" Sales Proceeds	50
J. C. G. Bowen	100
C. H. Captain	100
Killick, Nixon and Company	200
Hirjeebhoy Nowrojee Paruckh	25
B. H. A.	50
D. J. Tata	2,500
R. J. Tata	2,000
S. N. Pandit	100
D. T. Nariman	50
Cowasjee Jijibhoy Shroff	5
Muttappa Shivrawappa	10
Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia	100
Ganpatrao Mahadeo	10
Gordhundas Khatau and Mulraj Khatau	1,000
Lukhmidas Gordhundas	100
Hirjee Khetseyboy	500
Khetsey Punja	100
Hurnundrai Ramnarayen	500
Hurnundrai Sooruj mull	300
Total	11,420

THERE is undoubtedly a boom in the sale of motor-cars. All the well-known makers have a full booking of orders, and the year 1905 promises to be a record one for business. Those British firms which have undertaken the making of cars have a season's work before them. The boom is bound to remain with us for some time.—"Motoring Illustrated."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DHARIWAL
BLANKETS, PURE
SUITINGS, WOOL.

COSTUME
CLOTHS
PURE SHAWLS
WOOL. (OR LOHIS).

FLANNELS PURE
WORSTEDS WOOL.
CASHMERES
SERGES
PURE REGIMENTAL
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HOT WEATHER
SPECIALITY
TUSSAH SERGE
Rs. 1-8 per yard 27" Wide,

CHOLERA BELTS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION
TO
THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL
WORKS.
EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

PIANOS
S. ROSE & CO., stock the best

PIANO PLAYERS
S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.

MUSIC
S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.

TALKING
MACHINES
S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.

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INSTRUMENTS
S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.

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Any other Firms in the Districts allotted to the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY advertising DE DION BOUTON CARS DO NOT OBTAIN same direct from the Manufacturers or us, but through INDIRECT SOURCES, and are not authorized Representatives.

The public would be well advised to satisfy themselves before purchasing a DE DION CAR that a TRIANGULAR LICENSE PLATE, issued by the owners of the English and Colonial patents of the DE DION BOUTON and CIE., is attached to same, without which considerable trouble in regard to infringement, the obtaining of spare parts and useful information in respect of the Car is likely to be experienced.

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CALCUTTA

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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YOU SMOKE
CIGARS.

WHAT man in India does not? This being so, you naturally want the best procurable, these are, of course

SPENCER'S

all that expert knowledge and long experience of the manufacture of Cigars can suggest, is done to maintain and increase the popularity of our Brands, and the ever-increasing demand proves that they still hold the premier position in the markets of the World.

ASK FOR SAMPLES
AT OUR BOMBAY BRANCH.

SPENCER & Co., LD.,
MADRAS,
BOMBAY BRANCH:
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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR.................... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1905.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

MR. MAXIMILIAN PRASCHKAUER, who has recently visited British East Africa, tells us that the climate of that territory is one of the best in the world. And from what he has seen of the natural resources of the country, its incipient cultivation and various populations, without overlooking the complexity of the difficulties surrounding its development, he has come to the conclusion that with proper and intelligent treatment there is a great future before it. The administration of the country passed from the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office this month and a new era has commenced. With its dawn we may witness a large influx of settlers. With the object of enlightening these Mr. Praschkauer writes a series of useful hints and memoranda. There is but one line of railway in the country and this connects Mombasa with the Victoria Nyanza. There are no navigable rivers and there is only one cart-road of any pretensions on which a system of freight transports exists, namely, the road from Voi to Taveta and Moshi on the Kilimanjaro. Until quite recently, it was almost impossible to keep horses or mules alive owing to the tsetse fly and it is still difficult to keep them now for any length of time on the coast belt. Therefore all the traffic away from the main artery of the country has to be provided by human labour. Except the railway, the usual mode of travel is by way of porters carrying one's luggage, including such voluminous impedimenta as tents, cooking utensils, provisions, guns, ammunition and the numerous items required in a movable household. The load each porter carries on his head is sixty pounds and a day's march is from ten to fourteen miles according to weather, the nature of the road and the sources of a water supply. The various races and nationalities confine themselves to their occupations closely. The principal officials, heads of shipping and commercial firms are British, the clerks both in Government and private offices and the shop-keepers and artisans are chiefly Parsees and Goanese, the petty traders are Banias or other Indian natives and the common labourers are the natives of the country.

Unlike railway managers in Great Britain, the Uganda Railway Officials do not take the narrow view of exacting an exorbitant tariff, but in the true interests of railway and country they study by every means to foster trade and thereby develop the resources of the country. There are only two distances, traversed by the bulk of the traffic; the one over the whole line in connection with the traffic all round the lake, and the other from the highlands of the centre belt, the settlers' country, where for the ordinary produce a rate of twenty shillings a ton is charged to Mombasa, a fairly moderate rate considering that the shortest distance from Nairobi to Mombasa is 327 miles and that from Nakuru to Mombasa 449 miles. Less satisfactory is the matter of ocean freights. They are subject to a most erratic tariff controlled mostly by foreign companies, chief among them being the German East African line. The general rates are very high, though there is no reason why, with the growth of traffic both from overlake sources and from centrebelt production, the freight rate to Europe should exceed that, for instance from Bombay or a similar distance. A steady process of evolution is going on in the country and the material used for building houses furnishes an illustration of this. The farmer, first going to the land, utilises his witu, a kind of osier growing everywhere wild, together with the ordinary soil of the country, mostly dark red, to form his walls in wattle and daub style and makes a roof of thatch. Later on, he pulls the house down and reconstructs it of corrugated iron and finally he will build a stone or brick house. Nairobi, the centre of the settlers' country, and destined before long, to become the capital of British East Africa, politically, socially and possibly commercially, started straight away with corrugated iron buildings and is now slowly, but surely, assuming its stone garb, a beautiful grey stone being obtainable close by.

On the subject of allotments, we are told that when it became first known that in British East Africa land was to be had for the asking, people with no capital, and often with very little character to lose, applied for homesteads, a matter of 640 acres, and, merely to keep within the terms of the allotment, erected some sort of shanty and scratched up a few acres of land. Some of these would-be settlers were promptly despatched back wherever they came; others, finding their resources exhausted before they had the means of earning sufficient to keep themselves going home, returned home on their own account. The result is that these lands, which are amongst the best and most suitably situated, are kept from persons who might make good use of them. The same applies to lands applied for with a view to selling again. The allotments, however, are to be overhauled, so it is possible that many of these really very valuable homesteads, where the terms of the grant have not been complied with, will become available for re-allotment to more deserving settlers. The way in which many of the newcomers fritter away their resources is partly due to ignorance of the conditions of the country and partly to the want of organisation in the various Government Departments, where a rush has been made without an adequate staff to meet it. The new settler who arrives at Nairobi has, in the first instance, great difficulty in finding out where to select his land owing to the scarcity of Government surveyors to cope with the work in hand, and even after he has hit on something to suit him he is still kept waiting a considerable time, until his turn comes round to get his land surveyed. Again, if he wants implements he has to wait before he can obtain them. The same with seed grain. Yet British East Africa is essentially a planter's country, where the settler merely uses his capital and skill in the management, leaving the manual labour to be done by natives. For the yeoman or gentleman farmer, British East Africa is an ideal country. Hitherto the Foreign Office has furnished but the scantiest and often misleading details as to the cost of a homestead and has thereby unwittingly, no doubt, discouraged and dispirited numerous settlers. But in the hands of the Colonial Office, matters will be managed better in all probability, and there will be a general improvement of prospects all round. The settler has much to learn and much to unlearn, but if he succeeds in applying the right methods to the various operations necessary, his farm will soon grow to be a little gold mine. With irrigation, easily applicable in many homesteads and even without irrigation in many instances, he will not only be able to raise two crops in one year, but he will even be able to raise the crops at a time when it best suits him to harvest it.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

LORD MILNER in his farewell speech at Johannesburg described the new constitution for the Transvaal as most liberal in character and the greatest stride yet taken in the direction of complete self-government for the Colony. The summary of the constitution which Reuter furnishes and the reception which has been given to the Government's announcement by all save the extremest of the home journals, indicate that Lord Milner's description was strictly accurate. Reuter's method of summarising his information leaves much to be desired in the matter of clearness, but we gather that instead of the Legislative Council with its large nominated element, the Transvaal will have a Legislative Assembly in which all the representatives will be elected. The Legislative Council numbers at present thirty members, and we conclude that the new body shows an increase in size as well as a change in constitution. For the election of the Assembly the vote is given only to Whites, but we have nothing to show the extent or limitations of the franchise in regard to qualifications and the value of individual votes. This is a most important point having regard to the attitude of the Boers. The present aspirations of "Het Volk," the new Boer political organization, are clear; and complete self-government cannot be given to the Transvaal until Boer and Briton have become thoroughly reconciled. We are told that racial animosity is more acute in the Colony to-day than ever it has been, and the utterances of the leaders of "Het Volk" do not assist to lessen the tension. This political Association, apparently a Transvaal type of the Africander Bond, is governed by a supreme Council whose members are General Botha, Mr. W. S. Burger, who acted as President of the Republic in its last days, General De La Rey, General Beyers, Advocate Esselin, Mr. A. D. Wolmarans and General Smuts. These are the most influential men among the Transvaal Boers and all took prominent parts in the war. The avowed aim of their organization is political supremacy for the Dutch, and occasionaly one less discreet than the others gives utterance to Republican sentiments. The only safeguard against the tendencies of this movement is an equal franchise for all white men, coupled, as the correspondent of a home paper points out, with an automatic redistribution of seats. The objurgations of the "Daily News" would seem to indicate that the Imperial Government have had some regard to the necessities of the situation in the step now taken. The advance to complete self-government will thus be all the easier when the time comes to make it; and the complexities of the situation are such that the next step cannot be long delayed.

WILD BEASTS AND SNAKES IN THE C. P.

THE Central Provinces have for so many years borne such an unenviable reputation for the number of human lives lost every year, owing to the attacks of wild animals and snakes, that any decrease in the number speaks well for the measures adopted for the extermination of the dangerous fauna. The total human mortality from wild animals in 1904 shows a most satisfactory decrease compared with either of the two preceding years, being 351 against 470 in 1903 and 498 in 1902. The deaths by tigers are slightly fewer than in the previous year, the majority occurring as usual in Chanda, Balaghat, Mandla and in the districts of the Chattisgarh Division. The notorious Salekasa man-eater, which infested portions of Bhandra and Balaghat, was killed in the beginning of the year, but his death was more than counter-balanced by another man-eater to which nearly 60 deaths in the Sambalpur District are attributed. It is satisfactory to find that in the Khariar circle where, three years ago, 119 persons were killed by panthers, not a single death was caused in 1904. Deaths from panthers have indeed decreased by 50 per cent. Wolves were less active in 1904, but the number of persons killed in Raipur and Bilaspur is still very large, being 23 and 11 respectively. In the Hoshangabad district, where wolves commenced attacking children, the District Superintendent of Police initiated prompt measures which resulted in stopping further damage. From the results in this case and in Raipur it appears that these animals soon learn where danger threatens them and cease their ravages as soon as systematic operations are started, even though the number actually destroyed may not be great. The number of persons killed by snakes was rather greater than in the previous year and exactly the same as in 1902. It is interesting to note that in two cases in the Seoni district, the successful use of anti-venene is reported. The antipathy shown by the people to kill venomous or, indeed, any kind of snakes, which is perhaps stronger in the Central Provinces than any other part of India, accounts to a large extent for the high mortality from snake bites. Regarding the number of cattle killed by wild animals, the figures, though slightly less than in 1903, are still much greater than in 1902. Panthers proved the most destructive, they alone accounting for more cattle than the total figures in 1903. The destruction among cattle by wolves and wild-dogs together was three times as great in 1904 as in 1901, and this fact cannot but be regarded as an indication of the extent to which game is decreasing in the Central Provinces. An unsatisfactory feature is that so few wolves were destroyed in the districts where they did most damage, especially in Bilaspur.

BRITISH TROOPS IN NORTH CHINA.

ALTHOUGH it is now some nine or ten months since Sir Seymour King drew attention, in the House of Commons, to the very indifferent accommodation provided for the British troops in North China, the same unsatisfactory state of things exists, and this in spite of the fact that the Continental Powers who have troops in China as well as the United States and Japan, have spent many thousands of pounds on the erection of barracks of modern type. According to all accounts, British and Indian troops are housed like the armed rabble of a third-rate South American Republic. In Peking the barracks are the converted warehouses where, in the old days, the Imperial carriages were kept, the officers' mess is the old quarters of the Imperial head coachman, the hospital is a makeshift building of the same class—equally insanitary, equally unsuitable and even more objectionable. In Tientsin the British troops are quartered in a large wooden warehouse, which in the rigorous winters of those regions can only be rendered in any way habitable by enormous stoves, whereby the danger of fire is greatly increased. The barrack-yard was, until a few months ago, always under water when rain fell. The offices are small and insufficient, the hospital, a building adapted for medical purposes. For the Tientsin barracks a rental of 2,000 dollars per mensem (£2,400 per annum) has now, for some years past, been paid. At Shan-hai-Kwan the condition of the old Yamen barracks of our Native troops has for long past been notoriously disgraceful. We trust that, in the interests of British prestige in North China, some effort to place our soldiers on an equality with those of other Powers in the matter of barrack accommodation.

A MEETING of those interested in the Navy was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, last evening, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn with a view to the formation of a Bombay Branch of the Navy League. In briefly explaining the object of the meeting, the chairman pointed out that despite the paramount importance of the command of the sea to India, there was no branch of the League in this country, and he thought it most desirable that the question of a supreme navy should be closely studied in India, and more particularly in a great maritime port like Bombay. It was unanimously decided to apply to the Central authority for permission to form a branch of the Navy League in Bombay. The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn was provisionally elected chairman, and a provisional Committee was submitted to the head-quarters.

THE Viceroy continues to make good progress, though he is still confined to his room.

AS regards the publication of the new Treaty with the Amir at Kabul, it seems likely that the Government at Home will make the terms known when Parliament reassembles next week.

WESTERN EDUCATION, observes a contemporary, advances by strides in native India. After the earthquake the following private telegram was despatched from Dehra Dun bazaar to a down country destination:—"Here earth is quack. How there?"

PROFESSOR WILLISTON says man is doomed to extinction and that a bird may take his place. We ("Chicago Post") herewith nominate the American eagle.

It is suggested that Mr. Choate, the American Minister, may be made a Bencher at one of the Inns of Court on the occasion of the farewell banquet that is to be given to him in Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Choate, of course, is a distinguished lawyer, but were he not that would not be any objection to his being made a Bencher. In his time Lord Macaulay enjoyed that honour, and Mr. John Morley and Mr. Leonard Courtney are both Benchers of Lincoln's Inn. But are there any precedents for so honouring a foreigner? An ingenious writer recalls that in 1614 Antonio Foscarini, the Venetian Ambassador, was made a member of the Middle Temple, and a similar honour was conferred in 1669 on another Venetian Ambassador, Pietro Mocenigo, after a dinner about which Evelyn, who was present, writes in his "Diary." There are some grounds for thinking that Lincoln's Inn did a similar good turn to an Ambassador of Morocco in 1682.

"WOMEN beware women!" will be the cry of the women's suffragists when they read the candid observations of Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) on the subject of women on juries. She tells us that feminine nature does not contain the first element of justice, for their unfairness is often the main part of their charm. That is why they are such excellent confidantes. Where, she asks, would men go for sympathy if women were strictly impartial? No doubt it is true that when a man is bruised and battered in spirit by a just word he flies for refuge to woman's sweet unreasonableness, sure of one who will take his part right or wrong. But, after all, cannot a man also be unjust where his feelings—or his interests—are enlisted, and if we are on the line of seeking out the special qualities of women, is there not something to be said for their intuitions, their extraordinary insight into shams? What chance would the political humbug have with them! Mrs. Craigie, however, carries her indictment a little further. The more she sees of women's work in public life, on committees, &c., the more she is convinced they were never intended to govern.

THE condition of affairs in rural Russia appears to be coming more and more to resemble the 14th century peasant rising known in France as the Jacquerie. In both cases the disturbances have followed upon an unsuccessful war, that in France having resulted in large measure from the downfall of the French chivalry before the Prince of Wales's archers at Poitiers. The King of France and many of his nobles were then taken prisoners, and it was the unhappy peasant who had to devote his meagre possessions to ransoming them from captivity. Those of them who did not display proper alacrity were beaten, thrown into prison, or tortured. The men-at-arms who acted as debt collectors laughed at their lamentations, saying "Jacques Bonhomme has a broad back. He can bear anything." At last the worm turned. Some ruined peasants in the neighbourhood of Beauvais assembled together, elected a man named Guillaume Calle as their leader, and sacked a neighbouring castle, murdering its inmates without distinction of age or sex. The movement spread. In a short time the whole of Northern France was aflame, and a hundred thousand armed peasants attacked castle after castle, slaying and destroying without pity.

PRINCESS MARGARET.

AND HER FUTURE SUBJECTS.

IN Scandinavian society there is but one subject of conversation just now; not only in aristocratic Stockhlom, but in radical Christiania, men and women alike, when they meet, talk of nothing but their future Sovereign's future wife. Anyone who has information to give concerning Princess Margaret, even though it be the most trivial gossip, is much sought after and feted by hostesses eager to secure for their guests the entertainment they most appreciate; while anyone who has actually seen her, and can therefore speak with authority as to her appearance and manners is hailed everywhere as a social benefactor. Not that appearance and manners seem to rank in their minds as matters of paramount importance; on the contrary, there are other matters in which they are manifestly much more keenly interested. The first question they ask when the subject is broached is never, "Is the Princess pretty?" but always, "Is the Princess strong? Will she be able to stand our climate in winter?" And they show much greater delight in listening to accounts of her health, strength, and vigour than in listening to the most glowing descriptions of her good looks or amiability.

Even when their minds have been set at rest on this point, and they have received the most positive assurances that their future Queen is as strong as the proverbial lion and cares no more for climate than a fox—that she does not know what it is to have lungs or even nerves, and could spend the whole winter through at the North Pole without a cold—there is still another point on which they must be satisfied before they can give their undivided attention to anything that may be said with regard to her looks. This other point, says a writer in "The World" is one of such extreme delicacy that they never approach it without having recourse to the most elaborate circumlocutions, relying more on expressive glances, little shrugs, and gestures, than on direct questions for the procuring of the information they seek. What they really wish to know, however, as one discovers after much careful sifting of words and reading between lines, is whether Princess Margaret is or is not an Evangelical. This question of her Royal Highness's "views" is evidently one fraught not only with keen interest but with real anxiety to many Swedes; it is easy to see that with them it ranks a second in importance only to the question of her physical health.

No one acquainted with the state of things that has prevailed at the Scandinavian Court for many long years past can wonder that King Oscar's subjects should be very anxious for information concerning the health of his eldest grandson's betrothed. For more than a generation there has been no first lady there, no second lady even—no lady at all, indeed, more often than not; and all because Swedish princes, in choosing their brides, have forgotten sometimes to inquire in advance whether the ladies in question were strong enough to support the rigour of the Scandinavian climate. Queen Sophie has for the last thirty years and more been a confirmed invalid, and never even attempts to take any part in Court ceremonies; the Crown Princess also is an invalid, and must every year betake herself to the Riviera at the beginning of the Stockholm season—the very time when her presence is most needed in the capital. To make matters worse, neither she nor the Queen has any daughters, but only sons; and sons, from the social entertainment point of view, do not count for much at a Court. Then Princess Ingeborg, the wife of King Oscar's third son, is also delicate—too delicate to go much into society; while the wife of his second son, not being of Royal Birth, never appears in the Court circle; and his fourth son is unmarried. Thus there is a total dearth of Royal ladies in Scandinavia, for all practical purposes, as the only three there are, are more or less invalids, and therefore unable to fulfil the duties of their station. This being the case, there is of course no Court worth calling a Court—none of those stately ceremonies and entertainments in which the staunchest of democrats delights at heart. Even a reception is a rarity, while as for a ball——! Little wonder there is the ring of real anxiety in the voices of Swedes and Norwegians alike when they ask, But is Princess Margaret strong? Do you really think she will be able to stand our climate in winter?

Nor is it without good reason that keen interest is manifested, especially in Stockholm, in the Princess's views. The Swedes are probably the most unreligious—not irreligious—people in all Europe. They have a perfect horror of religious discussion, debates concerning creeds and doctrines, of everything that smacks of theology, indeed; and it is their lot to have an extremely religious King and Queen, of the Evangelical type, too. The higher classes in Stockholm rarely cross the threshold of a church, and never willingly: whereas Queen Sophie revels in Salvation Army services, and King Oscar not only writes hymns, but frequents prayer-meetings. Swedes are, as a rule, worldly to the core, and have not a thought in their heads beyond this life; their Sovereigns, on the contrary, do not know the meaning of the word "worldly," and think more of the future than of the present, devoting themselves heart and soul not only furthering the best interests of their subjects, but to works of charity.. Now the unfeigned goodness of the Royal pair is not, it must be admitted, so well appreciated as it ought to be by the more pleasure-loving of their people—as a point of fact, it is not appreciated at all, but rather resented. Quite a fair section of them are always up in arms against the Evangelicalism that prevails in the highest quarters, maintaining that it casts a gloom over society, and is a bar to much innocent enjoyment, besides being bad for trade. It is this section, of course, that is seeking so anxiously for some assurance that Princess Margaret does not share the somewhat puritanic views entertained by the heads of her future husband's family.

The Princess is sure of a warm welcome both in Sweden and in Norway; for the people of the one country as of the other are hugely delighted that their Royal house should become allied with the Royal house of England. Once installed in her new home, she will have the chance of playing an interesting and extremely important role there, should her tastes lie in that direction. From the first she will be practically at the head of society, Queen Consort, in fact, in all but name, and therefore in a position to make her influence felt far and wide. As chief dispenser of Royal hospitality, it will be in her power to bring the leaders of opposing factions together; and in this way possibly to soften in some slight degree the asperities of political strife, which are worse in that part of the world even than elsewhere. She may, perhaps, if she tries—for to a woman who has tact and wisdom nothing is impossible—succeed in time in persuading Swedes to become more tolerant towards Norwegians than they now are, and also Norwegians to become more tolerant towards Swedes. If she does she will render great service to her new country, and help, perhaps, to pave the way for a solution of that terrible dual-constitution problem with which it is now face to face.

THE ancient Hanse town of Bremen has for the first time since the revival of the German Empire exercised its ancient privilege of issuing a coinage of its own. The coins, it is true, are only four in number, but this, and the fact that they are for such considerable sums as two, five, ten, and twenty marks, will render them more sought after by numismatists. They bear on one face the German eagle and on the other the city arms.

IT seems that the expedition headed by the Duc d'Orleans to the Arctic regions, which leaves in May, is not taken very seriously by geographers. The plans are to explore the regions from Spitsbergen to Franz Josef Land and Nova Zembla, and a start is to be made on May 1. Clements Markham thought that the whole thing was to be regarded more in the light of a pleasure trip than as a scientific expedition. He added that the Royal Geographical Society had nothing to do with the expedition, as he had had to explain to a number of persons who had written to him asking to be employed on the vessel. All that he knew about it was that at present most of those who were going north with the Duke were Norwegians, and he did not think that any very ambitious programme was likely to be undertaken.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

CAPTURE OF STEAMERS.

MANCHURIA OPERATIONS.

RUSSIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 25.

Reuter's correspondent with General Oku says that the first train has reached Mukden crossing the Hunho temporary bridge. A regular service from Dalny is being arranged.

A telegram from Saigon of to-day's date states that the Baltic ships have captured two steamers bound to Japan from Saigon with rice.

LONDON, April 26.

A telegram from Saigon says that the French authorities deny that any of the Diana's crew are missing.

Portions of her machinery were lately removed, because the Commander wished to change the anchorage, and the authorities were anxious to avoid the slightest appearance of breach of neutrality.

Later.

Reuter (Hongkong) wires that three Russian battleships and two cruisers have been sighted at Linting Island, this morning, steaming south-south-east.

Five thousand Russians, with one battery, attacked the Japanese in the neighbourhood of Kaiyuan and were repulsed leaving two hundred dead on the field. Meanwhile two other columns attacked Changtsu and Liaotatzu and retreated when their comrades at Kaiyuan were defeated.

M. Pokotiloff, Director of the Russo-Chinese Bank, has been appointed Russian Minister at Peking.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

An Elective Assembly.

A LIBERAL MEASURE.

LONDON, April 25.

The Transvaal Constitution has been promulgated. It establishes a Legislative Assembly in which, with the exception of the executive officers, all the members are elected, namely, thirty to thirty-five elected and six to nine official members.

The franchise is granted only to whites, but the Governor must reserve for Imperial consideration any Bill which* may impose disabilities on the aborigines.

LONDON, April 26.

The papers heartily approve the Transvaal Constitution which is even more liberal than was expected.

The "Daily Chronicle" is relieved to find the grant of Representative Government is not insincere and illusory.

The "Daily News" alone condemns it as a scheme concocted on behalf of the Rand lords.

THE OUTRAGE IN TIBET.

Murder of the Amban Confirmed.

LONDON, April 25.

Government has received from Peking confirmation of the murder of the Amban and his whole escort, but no particulars are to hand.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

An Agreement Probable.

LONDON, April 26.

The Paris "Temps" in a telegram from Tangier, says that detailed discussion on the French proposals is proceeding at Fez.

The attitude of the Moorish Government appears quite satisfactory and agreement has been reached on several essential points.

THE KING'S VISIT TO PARIS

Its Political Importance.

The visit of King Edward to Paris is regarded as an important political event and affirmation of the entente in Morocco vis-a-vis with Germany.

LORD KITCHENER'S RESIGNATION.

Persistent Rumour.

The "Liverpool Daily Post" states that Lord Kitchener has cabled home offering to resign.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Failure of Conciliation.

The endeavour of the Prince Regent to adjust the disagreement between Norway and Sweden, affecting the Union of the two countries, has failed, Norway refusing to negotiate until her sovereign right to establish a separate Consular system is recognised.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN RACE.

The Result.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban :—

Pharisee	1
Ambition	2
Dean Swift	3

Betting at the start was 11 to 2 against Pharisee, 20 to 1 against Ambition, 100 to 14 against Dean Swift.

Nineteen horses started. Three quarters of a length separated the first and second horse, and one length the second and third.

DISASTER ON THE HUGHLI.

A BOAT CAPSIZES.

MANY LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Early yesterday morning, a disastrous accident resulting in the loss of several native mill hands occurred on the river near Budge Budge. From a report received by the Police, it appears that a large number of night workmen employed in the Bowreah Mills were relieved about 4 a.m., and got into the mill boat intending to cross over to Budge Budge. The boat on nearing Budge Budge is believed to have come in contact with a chain in the vicinity of No. 4 Jetty and capsized, precipitating all on board into the river. Great confusion prevailed due probably to the darkness. Many of those who were struggling in the water succeeded, though not without some difficulty, in gaining the shore, while many others were and are believed to have been drowned.

The police investigation into the circumstances relating to the boating disaster, at Budge Budge, show that about 4-30 a.m., on Tuesday, the steam-launch, May, belonging to the Fort Gloster Mills was towing five ferry boats containing over 100 mill-hands, 80 per cent of whom were native lads, on their way to the Mills. One of these boats, while passing above Budge Budge moorings, collided with a buoy and rolled in a very threatening manner causing panic among the boys, who rushed forward and jumped into an adjoining boat, which capsized precipitating all the hands into the river. The crews of the steam-launch, May, and two other steam-launches in the vicinity immediately rendered all the assistance possible under the circumstances, rescuing many of the boys who were found struggling in the water. On an up turned boat being righted two of the boys were found dead inside, while six others, who were at first believed to be also dead, were revived. Another boy is missing and is believed to have been drowned. It is possible that more were drowned also.

BATHING FATALITY.

EUROPEAN DROWNED.

News has been received in Calcutta of the death by drowning at Puri, while bathing in the sands on Monday, of Mr. John Smith, Assistant Manager of Messrs. MacNeill and Co. The deceased was only 30 years old.

ACCIDENT TO MR. JUSTICE STEPHENS.

Mr. Justice Stephens, while out riding, this morning, was thrown from his horse, and received injuries, which prevented his attending Court. It appears, when near the race course, the animal suddenly became restive and threw its rider, who had to be removed in a gharry to his residence. Medical aid was quickly available and his Lordship, who is being treated at home, is progressing favourably.

RATS AND PLAGUE.

BENGAL CHAMBER URGE A CRUSADE.

The connection between rats and the spread of plague having been sufficiently proved to warrant experimental measures, and Government having done nothing to initiate such experiments, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in their letter to the Government of Bengal, urge a systematic and sustained crusade against rats in all parts of the City, basing their request on the good effects that followed the wholesale rat extermination in Sydney, in Australia, and at Giridih, on the East Indian Railway. As regards expense the Chamber contend that public funds could not be better employed than in providing necessary organisation and appliances for the wholesale destruction of rats, and they trust that the matter will receive the urgent and serious attention of Government.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

The following officers are permitted to retire subject to His Majesty's approval :—Major S. J. H. Beresford, 53rd Sikhs, B. A. Johnstone, Indian Army, Lieut.-Col. Vaid, I. M. S.

Lieut. W. H. Hughes, 35th Horse, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Captain Loring, 37th Lancers, is appointed second in Command of the Zhob Levy Corps.

Lieut. Robertson, 11th Lancers, has been selected as personal assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The rate of kit money to be paid to recruits on enrolment in the Native Army has been raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 with effect from April 1st, 1905.

Arrivals, April 26.

Major W. B. Lane, I. M. S. from leave, from England.

Capt. J. R. J. Tyrrell, I. M. S., on duty from Mauritius.

Lieut R. F. White, 1st Essex Regt. from leave, from leave England,

Departures, April 26.

Major I. Fraser, staff on leave to Quetta,

Lieut C.E. Jefferey, 2nd York Regt. on leave to Deesa

Lieut S. O. Everett 1st Liecester Regt. on leave to Belgaums.

Lieut R. F. While, 1st Essex Regt. from leave to Bangalore.

THE JAIN TEMPLES AT PALITANA.

Mr. Jeevanram Bhatt, B.A., L.L.B., wire to us :—Kumar Shri Ranjitsinghji, two other Kumars and Mr. J. Anderson, on Monday, in company with the Palitana Magistrate visited the sacred Shatrunjaya of the Jains. Mr. Jeevanram, High Court Pleader, and Inspector Kishenlal received them and requested them to respect Jain religious feeling by removing their shoes. They curtly replied "you may regret it as much as you like, but we won't remove our shoes." The tanks were, therefore, shut, and the party returned without seeing the tanks and temples.

In the early morning of Saturday 22nd, while going out on duty, Mr. Jeevanram and Hill Inspector Krishnalal were detained by the police Fouzdar, Naik, and Sepoy. A complaint has been lodged and counsel engaged.

Some Barots have instituted criminal proceedings in the First Class Magistrate's Court against the Jain priest Dipvijayaji and servants of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji. The Barots are in the State Hospital, and two doctors, Captain C. S. Lawson I. M. S., and Lieutenant B. B. Paymaster, I. M. S., have been called for examining them. But the Magistrate and Thakor-Sahib who were petitioned for allowing to examine them have declined to pass orders. The accused have applied by wire to the Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant, to interfere in the matter. Counsel is instructed by Messrs Jeevanram and C. Broker LL. B.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 26.

The Boys' competition in connection with the Poona Boxing Tournament was held at the Central Gymnasium this morning. Colonel Goodwyn, Inspector-General of Gymnasia, in India, acted as referee. There were three fights which were very interesting, admirable science being displayed by the youngsters.

The following are the results :—

Boy McCulloch versus Boy Davis, 93rd Highlanders. The latter scratched.

Cadet Brewin, Poona Volunteers, versus Boy Jones, East Lancs. Jones scratched.

Boy Dean, East Lancs, beat Boy Neary, East Lancs.

Boy Wallington, East Lancs, versus Boy Baldwin East Lancs. Baldwin not having turned up, Wallington won.

In a special four round contest of 1½ minutes each round, Boy Davis, 93rd Highlanders, beat Boy Jones, East Lancs.

The following were the results of the exhibitions of Boxing to-night :—

Light Weights :—2nd round,—Private Newman, East Lancashire, gave in in the last round and Private Morris, Royal Wales Fusiliers, won.

Private Kelly, Connaught Rangers, knocked Private Lawd, East Lancs, in the 2nd round and won.

Bantam Weights :—2nd round—Private Ashworth, Cameronians, scratched, and Private Reelan, East Lancs, won.

Private Wimbledon, Yorks, beat Driver Shaw, 1st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Private Scannell was disqualified for holding Corporal Jaffney, Connaught Rangers.

Light Weights ; 2nd round—Gunner Green, "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, beat Driver Webster, 45th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lance Corporal Hutton, Royal Fusiliers won, as Private Hughes, Bedfords, did not turn up.

Officers' Light Weights :—1st round.—Lieutenant Brewin, Poona Volunteers, beat Lieutenant Clabby, Poona Volunteers.

Bantam Weights :—2nd round.—One extra round was given in the fight between Private Ulph, K. R. Rifles, and Private McGill, Yorks, and was won by Ulph,

Driver Hunt, 49th Battery, Royal Eield Artillery, knocked down in the first round Private Dowd, Connaught Rangers, and won.

Lance Corporal Langthorne, East Lancs, beat Private Shaw. East Lancs.

Middle Weights :—1st round—Private Hall, Leicesters, knocked down Gunner Kemp, 18th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Private Noonan, Sussex, beat Gunner Palefremance, 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Intermediate Weights : 2nd round—Private Nicholson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, vs. Lance Corporal Hanlon, Yorks. The former won.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNAGAR'S BIRTHDAY.

The Bhownagar "Durbar Gazette Extraordinary," dated Monday, April 24, announces the following orders of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownagar, in commemoration of his birthday :—

(1.) To be given to the Fund started for the relief of the sufferers from the recent earthquake in parts of the Punjab, Rs. 2,000; (2.) To be given to sufferers from the effects of plague and those helpless and unemployed owing to the same cause in the Bhownagar city, Rs. 500; (4.) For distributing 677 book-prizes to the students of the English and Girls' Schools in the Bhownagar district, Rs. 660; and to hold children's gathering at "Peal Baig" for their amusement and to distribute sweetmeats to them, (4.) To distribute sugar to the boys and girls of all schools under the Bhownagar state. (5) For the encouragement of education. Scholarships are offered to the following schools :—Bombay Veterinary School—1 scholarship of Rs. 15 per month tenable for one year. Ahmedabad Medical School—2 scholarships one of Rs. 15 per month tenable for 3 years and one of Rs. 15 per month tenable for two years. To one girl of Agra Medical School, one scholarship of Rs. 10 per month, tenable for 4 years, Gondal High School—1 scholarship of Rs. 10 per month up to the completion of study. Bhownagar English School, 4 scholarships, one of Rs. 8 per month till the completion of Matriculation Standard ; one of Rs. 6 per month tenable for 2 years ; one of Rs. 5 per month, tenable for one year and one of Rs. 5, tenable for 2 years. Kudla English School, one scholarship of Rs 3 per month, tenable for 2 years. (6) To give pudding food to the poor and helpless inmates of the Shri Takhtasinhaji Orphanage. (7) To give pension amounts to 22 widows, of different castes for their maintenance for life-time.

A birthday review and parades of the Bhownagar Imperial Lancers and Bhownagar Infantry was ordered to be held. Medals were presented to the riders and horsemen of 100 horses which were sent to South Africa by the Bhownagar State for the assistance of the British Government.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—From Washington, Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1903. From California, the University of California Publications, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2 ; and Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, 3. From Tokyo, the Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XX, No. 227. From Berlin, Zeitschrift fur Ethnologic. Heft. V, 1904. From Vienna, Mitteilmazen der Anthropologischen Gasellschaft in Wien, Band XXXIV. Hefts 4, 5. From Hanoi, Indo-China, Bulletin de l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient, Tomo IV, No. 4. The President of the Society, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., then read a paper on "Note on the origin of Hindu Trimulti," which will be published in the Society's Journal. Votes of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

DHARAMSALLA IN KOLHAPUR STATE.

To perpetute the memory of his deceased wife, Bai Saidumabai, Mr. Gungaram Sayaboo Pooley, a well-known contractor of Bombay, has erected a "Dharamsalla" for the benefit of the pilgrims, at Narsivahwadi, in the State of Kolhapur, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb has been pleased to make a free grant or the site, measuring about 1,000 sq. yds. The cost of the Dharamsalla is Rs. 18,000. It will accommodate about two hundred pilgrims, providing at the same time accommodation for four large families. We understand that the opening ceremoney will be performed on 28th inst by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur when Chiefs and officers of rank are expected to be present.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next, the 29th April. All to terminate at Hog Island.

A. and B. Class Yachts Handicap Race (amalgamated) to start with time in hands. The Scratch yacht to start at 3 15 p. m. Course No. 17.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race start at 3-20 p. m. Course No. 16.

Entries will be closed on Friday noon.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF BASSEIN FORT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

An expedition to the famous Portuguese ruins at Bassein constitutes a delightful outing from Bombay. Bassein Road Station is only thirty-two miles from Church Gate Street. From the Station to the Fort the distance is somewhat over four miles by a metalled road. Tongas are always available. There is a Traveller's Bungalow near the Fort, furnished with chairs and tables, but visitors should take their supplies of food with them. The remains of the Portuguese Cathedrals and monasteries are all contained in the Fort, and can easily be inspected in the course of a few hours. The only difficulty is this : People who go sight-seeing like to know what they are looking at, and the only two publications on Bassein that I know of are indescribably confused and misleading. These are Da Cunha's "History of Bassein," published in 1876, and the "Government Gazetteer of the Thana District," edited by the late Sir James Campbell and published in 1882. An attempt to identify the individual buildings in the light of these two works leads certainly to bewilderment, and not improbably to swear words. My object now is to give an unmistakable description of each object of interest, so that future visitors may be able to distinguish each of them without any trouble. I will first give the names of the buildings, then point out Da Cunha's errors, proceeding to show how really to do Bassein.

THE OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

(1) The Cathedral or Matriz of St Joseph.
(2) The inner Citadel or Castle.
(3) The Church of Nossa Senhora da Vida.
(4) The Church and hospital of Misericordia or Pity.
(5) The Church and monastery of the Jesuits, commonly known as St. Paul's.
(6) The Church of the Dominicans.
(7) The Church and the monastery of the Franciscans, dedicated to the Invocation of Santo Antonio.
(8) The Gates of the Fort.

It may be said at once that the following buildings referred to by Da Cunha and the Gazetteer cannot possibly be identified, and to all intents and purposes are non-existent.

(1) The Church of the Augustinians.
(2) The Church of the Hospitallers,
(3) The palaces of the General of the North, and the Captain of Bassein.
(4) A Chapel of the Augustinians.

Many of the inscriptions on tombstones or on the walls said by Da Cunha to be in the various churches cannot be traced. Two of them have been removed to the compound of the Traveller's Bungalow.

Now for Da Cunha and the "Gazetteer," which is founded on Da Cunha. In Verdant Green's famous adventures at Oxford there is a vivid description of that gentleman's impressions upon waking up on the morning after he had done the sights of the University. There floated before his vision a confused mass of domes, towers, cloisters, quadrangles chapels and halls, Magdalen being hopelessly mixed up with Trinity, and Balliol with Christ Church. Had he there and then sat down to perpetuate his impressions, he might have rivalled Da Cunha in his description of Bassein. This worthy but hardly accurate guide has apparently on several occasions found his way to one of the churches, described the west front of the exterior, wandered off somewhere else, and in the course of his peregrinations stumbled upon the east front of the same church that he had described from its west. Absolutely forgetful and mixed, he proceeds to describe this as another church altogether. To make confusion worse confounded, his work contains illustrations ; and to the church which he has already described under two designations he gives a third name below its picture. The compiler of the "Gazetteer" would seem never to have visited Bassein, as he has swallowed DaCunha's monstrous statements without a demur. The process may be a little tedious, but it is necessary to detail some of these imaginations in order to clear the way for facts.

On page 238 of DaCunha there is a view of the interior of the Church of the Franciscans. The identity is unmistakable owing to the unique flying arch that spans the nave. The picture is, by the way entitled "Ruins of the Church and Convent of the Franciscans." As the view is that of interior of a church there is no room in the picture for a convent as well. Apart from this there is in the text a description of the church and "monastery" of the Franciscans, But to DaCunha, to speak of a building at one time as a convent and at another as a monastery, or at one time as a church and at another as a chapel, or to speak of the chancel of a church as a chief chapel, are the merest inconsiderate trifles. On page 213 of Da Cunha there is an illustration of the exterior of this same building, clear and unmistakable. But here it is called the Church of the Augustinians; Now the Franciscans' church is close to the wall of the Fort, by the land-gate. The church of the Augustinians is described as being "a little behind the portal of the circular Citadel," the Citadel not happening to be circular, or about a third of a mile away from the land-gate. On page 219 Da Cunha says that the ruins of a magnificent building behind the portal may have been the house of the Captain, or the Court of Justice, or the church and convent of the Augustinians, On page 218 he says the ruins of the places of the General of the North, and the Captain of Bassein consist but of mounds of rubbish ! Yet to this non-existent "magnificent" ruin Da Cunha, followed by the "Gazetteer," has tacked on a correct description of the beautiful arches and portico of the church of Franciscans ! The picture of St. Joseph's, on page 214, and of the gate of the Citadel, on page 216, are, strange to say, correct. On page 217 there is a view of a lofty tower entitled the General of the North's palace. But the tower is that of the church of the Misericordia, regarding which the description admits of no mistake. As to Da Cunha's magnificent building which is said to have been the house of the Captain, or the Court of Justice, or the Church and Convent of the Augustinians, none of the churches of Bassein have any resemblance to palaces or Courts of Justice, or to anything but churches ! This same tower comes in the picture on page 225, and here it is correctly assigned to the Misericordia, the word chapel being substituted for church, which might become monotonous if too rigidly adhered to. On page 226 we have a view entitled the tower or the Church of the Franciscans, and the Hindoo temple. As already stated from Da Chunha's own description, the Church of the Franciscans is right away by the land-gate. The place delineated in this picture is close to the tank and the Citadel ; and the tower is obviously the one which stands close to Nossa Senhora da Vida. Of the Jesuits' (St Paul's) Church and monastery we are given three correct illustrations. So far so good. But on page 242 we are vouchsafed this crowning absurdity. Da Cunha gives us another view of St Paul's, and calls it the Church of the Dominicans ! Any one can see for himself from a comparison of the last mentioned four pictures that the building is one and the same. There is in each the same square tower with minarets, some of them broken, the same peaked roof with a square window in the angle, and the same rounded roof beyond. This, in a book that pretends to be a historical guide, is really too unblushing. Now St Paul's church and monastery are beautiful buildings while the church of the Dominicans is as plain and uninteresting as a dissenting Chapel ; and there are no vestiges of any tower having existed in connection with it in the memory of man, if ever. But the "Gazetteer" has fallen into this trap of a picture. It talks of the tower and peaked roof of the Dominican church, and the chief chapel with its beautiful arch, and the great gate, and what not, all of which apply to St Paul's, and to St Paul's alone ! The last picture, page 247, gives us part of the tank, but bears the mystic title of ruins of the General of the North's Palace Garden. I hope I have sufficiently disposed of Da Cunha, and that we can now start fair. It took me many visits and comparisons to work all this At first when I struggled with his book in front of the various buildings I feared that my mind was as ruinous as the churches.

Da Cunha and the "Gazetter" have decided that the visitor to Bassein must commence his explorations from the sea-gate, or Porta do Mar. There is no need to quarrel with this decision Let us then drive right through the Fort by the Municipal road, emerging at the modern Bandar, where we may pause to enjoy the magnificent view. Looking up the creek we see the long heights of Tungar, and the precipitous hills above Ghorbandar. In the middle distance the great railway bridge spans the estuary, and graceful lateen sails pass to and from before us. On the opposite side of the creek are the hill and fort of Dharavi. But to return to the immediate object of our expedition. The sea gate, viewed from the bandar, is a massive and imposing structure. An old friend of mine made a very spirited and characteristic sketch of this venerable gateway. The heavy doors, wrought of teak, and studded with iron spikes, are in excellent preservation. A partly hidden inscription tells us that the wooden gate was made on November 20th, 1720. As the Fort was commenced in 1532, this inscription, of course, does not refer to the date of the original gate. Let us enter the Fort by the great gate-way. Our explorations will be made on foot, but our tonga can follow us without any particular difficulty. We soon find that the whole of the Fort to the left of the Municipal road is strewn with ruins in every direction. Fragments of walls with windows and doorways, over-grown with grass and brushwood and intermingled with palms, tamarinds and pipal, are scattered about in confused profusion. An old road or street, passing by all the principal buildings is discernable ; and though in places progress is more or less impeded by vegetation, it can be used. Following this path we soon reach the Cathedral or

MATRIZ OF ST. JOSEPH

with its massive and lofty tower surmounted with a fringe of delicate tracery. The entire front wall of the Chancel is gone. The Chancel roof, with its admirable mouldings, is in good preservation ; but roots of trees are splitting the masonry, and I doubt that it will last many years. Probably nothing can be done to prevent such ravages ; and half a century may witness great dilapidations. It would seem advisable for responsible authorities to secure accurate drawings of the best of the buildings before they suffer further injury. Over the Western door leading into the Cathedral through the tower is an inscription, almost illegible, to the effect that the edifice was re-built in 1601. An earlier church on this site had been erected in 1546. On the North side of the nave is a fine doorway faced by carved Corinthian pillars. On the South of the nave there is a large side Chapel. The roof of the nave of this, as of all the churches, is entirely gone, The interior of St Joseph's is impressive; and the exterior possesses a certain dignity, chiefly owing to the tower which, though parts of it have fallen, is quite the finest in Bassein. On the whole the Portuguese paid far more attention to the internal architecture of their buildings than to the external. Outside they are for the most part very plain. For instance, the hospital of the Misericordia, with its beautiful arches and cloisters within, boasts an exterior that can only be described as repellent. The great square or market, referred to in "the Gazetteer," is presumably between St. Joseph's and the Citadel, but I have not succeeded in tracing it.

(To be concluded.)

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INOCULATION.

MEETING IN THE CORPORATION HALL.

A meeting, called by the Municipal Commissioner, was held in the Corporation Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, to consider what steps should be adopted to popularise inoculation against plague. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, was called to the chair.

The Chairman said the idea of convening the meeting was suggested by Colonel Bannerman, who was of opinion that the time had come to endeavour to make inoculation more generally popular among the people. Colonel Bannerman was prepared to convince any intelligent and unbiassed mind that inoculation with the preparation he had made, was highly beneficial inasmuch as it acted not only as a preventive but also as a curative. If that were the case, steps should be taken to bring the fact prominently to the public and to popularise inoculation among the people of Bombay. Industries in Bombay were paralysed every year, when the recrudescence of plague took place. Most of the work came to a standstill, and this meant a heavy economical loss to the city. If Colonel Bannerman showed that his method of inoculation was harmless and that it was a useful precaution against plague, then it was the duty of every right-minded public man in Bombay, to take this important thing in hand. If they were satisfied that the results of inoculation were satisfactory, then it was almost criminal to be passive about the matter. If they were satisfied that inoculation was attended with beneficial results, then he would ask them to appoint a Committee to take measures to secure the co-operation of public bodies, the Millowners' Association, and other large employers of labour to induce the people to take advantage of inoculation, for which special facilities should be given. He called upon Colonel Bannerman to express his views on inoculation.

Colonel Bannerman addressed the meeting, saying he believed that by this time everybody must feel thoroughly convinced that inoculation was not only harmless but good in itself. He could prove by figures it was perfectly harmless and also efficacious. It was true that some time ago, the public confidence in inoculation was shaken by an unfortunate incident in the Punjab, where nineteen people were destroyed. The Malkoval Commission which enquired into the causes of that tragedy came to the conclusion that the fatality was due to the absence of a certain amount of carbolic acid from the inoculation fluid. The scientists came to the conclusion that if carbolic acid were present in the fluid there would have been no fatal results. Dr. Martin, the great scientist, who passed through Bombay the other day to take part in the Commission for investigation into the causes of the plague, had visited the laboratory at Parel, and he had given it as his opinion that he was satisfied with the methods of preparing the prophylactic which were as perfect as human agency could contrive. He further expressed his desire that if a public meeting were held in Bombay, he should be present and give his opinion in favour of inoculation. Dr. Martin was an unimpeachable authority on the question, being one of the foremost scientists in Europe. He considered inoculation to be perfectly safe and great weight attached to his opinion. Colonel Bannerman said he did not like to go into statistics, but he would say that the net result of inoculation was that two-thirds of the people who had been inoculated had escaped being attacked by plague, and half of those who were attacked after being previously inoculated were able to survive. The people who were inoculated were six times less likely to die than those who were not inoculated. He was not prepared to say that inoculation was an absolute safeguard. It was not even so effective as vaccination is against small-pox. But it seemed to be the only possible remedy. It had only passed an initial stage, and by more experience it might be further improved upon and might prove more efficacious than it had hitherto proved to be. He favoured Dr. Turner's method of insurance against plague. He thought that the loss of Rs. 5,000 involved in the scheme was nothing where the saving of the life of a hundred men was concerned. It was worth their while to make inoculation more general and popular among the public.

Dr. B. Naik spoke in favour of inoculation and described his own experience of it.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that except a few doctors who were present there, the meeting was absolutely incompetent to pronounce an opinion on the subject. No figures were forthcoming to show that inoculation was beneficial. It was a broad subject of vital importance and such a meeting as that was unable to pronounce an authoritative opinion on a subject involving the safety or otherwise of the masses.

Mr. James Macdonald was of a contrary opinion to that held by Mr. Wacha. He thought the meeting was competent to judge from experience and statistics as to the merits of inoculation. He related his own experience and declared himself in favour of inoculation

Dr. Katrak said he himself had been inoculated and had inoculated a number of persons and had been a member of a Committee which encouraged inoculation among the Parsee community. His experience was that inoculation was the only safeguard, and that people who were inoculated had more fair chances of either averting or surviving the attack of plague than those who were not inoculated. He thought that the subject ought to be taken up by the millowners.

Mr. Sassoon J. David said that the only known remedy for plague was inoculation and they must give it a fair trial. The movement deserved encouragement at the hands of millowners and other employers of labour, and he was confident that the millowners would be willing to co-operate in anymovement which tended to popularise inoculation among mill-hands and the masses of the people.

Mr. Leslie, Dr. Choksey and Dr. Turner (Executive Health Officer, Bombay) spoke briefly in support of the proposal, Dr. Turner remarking that if figures were to be taken into account then a good case had been made out to go ahead in the matter of inoculation which it was their duty to make as popular as possible.

A small Committee was appointed to adopt measures to popularise inoculation, and this concluded the proceedings.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A Water Colour Exhibition.

MR. H. B. IRVING AS HAMLET.

NEW PLAY BY MR. BARRIE.

LONDON, April 7.

At the Modern Gallery, New Bond-street, the New York Watercolour Club has an exhibition of drawings, almost every one of which reaches a definite—and not low—degree of ability and accomplishment. There is little or nothing that is dull, inexpert heavy, lifeless, or, artistically speaking, uneducated. If, with this, there is no surpassing art, or further poetry, the same thing is yet more true, we need hardly say, of the more commonplace watercolours to which we are accustomed. Landscape, of course, prevails ; and we must not forget how prosaic is the nature of the American continent. "En menage tout est poesie," said Michelet. All is poetry in our household Europe. There is no "country" in any of its countries that has not a patent or a discoverable magic ; and in every passage of nature, the sky has its part and is at home. Therefore, the European painter, well knowing that nothing is to be rejected and nothing neglected between the Black Sea and the Atlantic, may think that to the eye of tone perception nature in America is as worthy of the love of art as is the nature we know ; or, at any rate, that if it seems to fall short—if the prairie seems to lack nobility, or the Rocky Mountains dignity, if the American desert is tame, and the woodland mean, the village modern and the moon unmagical, the alien eye is at fault ; that it is as little reasonable to fall out with trans-atlantic scenery for wanting poetry as with a foreign language for defect of expression. It is not so, however. Architecture and humanity apart, America is naturally unpaintable. It is in this respect an unlucky country, as our time is an unlucky century. It is lighted by a violent sky, twice dyed in the blue of noon and the red of sunset, but as little divine as sky can be. This is more fatal than mountains like bad architecture or the spotted desert of sage, or the many leagues of pointed conifers,

The American landscape painters of the past held that a large continent should have large scenery and panoramic painters, and they easily persuaded themselves that for them America was paintable. But it is not so easy for a newer generation to find the tender, or rustic, or romantic inspiration of modern love of nature in the United States. Thus the landscapes of the watercolour club look as though they were done rather because landscape is the matter-of-course subject of water colour than for a more personal reason. Here and there is a somewhat ready-made "lyrisme," such as that of groups of tree-stems with an evening sky beyond ; but as a rule, there is little poetic ambition to be discerned. Let us name Mr. A. T. van Laer's Potato Diggers, with its gentle greys and greens ; The Morris Road of Miss Marianna Sloan, which has fine light in a dark tone ; Summer Idyl, very tender in feeling and charming for light and colour, by Mr. F. Ballard Williams ; The Shepherd, by Mr. Jules Guerin ; and two landscapes by Mr. C. Austin Needham. The Romance of the River and A Wood Dove Singing, the second of which has charm. Mr. Colin Campbell Cooper draws the tall houses of the newer Philadelphia in the course of construction, their steel skeletons showing glimpses of the drifting sky between their rectangular bones, and the stone which is merely to encase them creeping up their sides. The Drawings have life, colour, and air, and the figures of the street are put in with spirit. A figure subject of no little technical merit is "Sorrow," by Mr. Albert Herter. The hands of both man and woman are beautifully drawn, and the tone of the flesh is fine. But amongst the best and most original things of this interesting exhibition are the still-life studies of two artists Mr. L. C. Hunter and Miss Clara McChesney. The first-named, especially, paints the metal of an urn and the glaze of earthenware with an almost Sargent-like energy. Miss Anna Fisher's "Peonies" are also uncommonly vigorous in design, colour, and execution. In another room are the Watercolours of England and Wales of Mr. Arthur Ellis. Nothing could be more unlike the American work. It is generally much less "clever" and much more ordinary, and the tones are heavy and lack spirit. Nevertheless, there is very evidently something that might be developed in this artist's work, and which is chiefly perceptible when he at once takes a sober colouring and gives himself liberty. We gather that so much dull example of modern watercolours has made a tradition which, once outgrown, would leave the way open for something fresh and beautiful. It is, in fact, cast off in such drawings as "Across the Sands to Penrice, Oxwich Point, Gower, Oxwich Bay and Castle, The Serpentine Bridge, Kensington Gardens, that good interior, Montreuil sur Mer, and Reflections," which, though rather hard, has power.

We often hear of "Hamlet" with the Hamlet left out. On Tuesday night we saw "Hamlet" with the actor-manager left out. It was an almost unique experience and produced some fresh impressions. For one thing, the King seemed in difficulties from the first. He seemed to live in terror lest his murder should out ; and to suspect that Hamlet had his eye on him. Hence the sense of dramatic conflict was earlier aroused than is usual. The counterplot came in for as much attention as the plot, and the whole play seemed better balanced. Whole play is, perhaps, hardly the expression to use. Nobody has ever played more than one-half of the play except Mr. Benson who gave the whole play at the Lyceum a few years back, and took the afternoon and the evening to do it. And, inasmuch as the conventional selection of scenes and lines is far from representative of the play as written by Shakspeare, no one who has not sat through Mr. Benson's double show can be fairly said to have seen Hamlet. Shakspeare's Hamlet is a man of action, who is called upon for the effort of his life at the one moment that he is wholly unequal to meeting the call. The Hamlet that has become traditional in the theatre is more or less of an invertebrate sentimentalist who is very fond of hearing his own voice.

At the Adelphi the energetic side of Hamlet's character is suppressed even more than usual. Some readers may be surprised to learn that when Hamlet was packed off to England he knew that his travelling companions, Guildenstern and Rosencrantz, carried with them a warrant for his execution on reaching England, and that he looked forward to hoisting them with their own petard. As, also, that he did so hoist them by forging and substituting a warrant for their execution. As, again, that he was the first to board a pirate, and left alone in the pirates' lair made the pirates his friends instead of getting his throat cut. The audience is generally informed that he has dished Guildenstern and Rosencrantz ; at the Adelphi, for all you can tell, Hamlet might simply have given them the slip. It is a pity that somebody does not give a performance of the passages of Hamlet that have gone out of stage fashion. It would make a full, if rather incoherent, evening's entertainment, but it would be a revelation to most. And any Hamlets who were present would not know themselves, but would fancy that the piece was not Hamlet, but another play of the same name. Still, accepting the Adelphi version, the interpretation of it is of rare general excellence.

In the main, the Adelphi version follows the stock stage version pretty closely. But there are some unusual features. The lines are spoken with businesslike rapidity ; they are not given out for dictation. The "counterfeit presentment" of Hamlet's father is on the tapestry—history, for what it is worth, supports this, and Shakspeare may have been a member of the company that visited Elsinore and so may have seen the arras of the kings. The picture of Claudius is a painting standing on the Queen's table. The change of swords is of set purpose, Hamlet detecting Laertes's perfidy. This is a great improvement on the usual accident, and may have been suggested by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt As Hamlet is dying on the throne he tries to place the crown on his own head and fails. This is trivial and misleading. Hamlet never hankered after the crown, though, if the suppressed Fortinbras is to be credited, it would have become him. And it belittles Hamlet to make him "in articulo mortis" think of trinkets. The most important novelty is, however, the making Hamlet overhear the King and Polonius arrange that when Hamlet visits the Queen in her private apartment, Polonius shall be behind the arras. This, in our opinion, is a serious blunder. for when he makes his pass through the arras Hamlet believes he has killed the King. The point is important, because it is the turning point in Hamlet's career. So far he has been all schemes. His "deep plots" have "palled." Now he leaves all to Providence. If he is the divinely appointed avenger of his father's murder, the work will be done for him. And it is. From this time forward he throws the reins on the neck of Fate and Fate does for him what he has egregiously failed to do for himself. Descending to individual impersonations, first interest, of course, centres on Mr. H. B. Irving's Hamlet. It is a very creditable performance. It is as good as any performance can be short of inspiration. Mr. Irving is best in the colloquial passages, many of which are admirably rendered. He is not afraid of being comic. He is hardly so successful in dealing with the poetry or the princedom of the part. Still, his is a notable, if hardly epoch-making, impersonationt Mr. Oscar Asche is forceful as a rather barbaric Claudius. Mr. Lyall Swete shows a sense of character as Polonius. and Mr. H. R. Hignett is a sympathetic Horatio. Mr. Walter Hampden is effective as Laertes, and Mr. Alfred Brydone is resonant as the Ghost. The ladies are, rather disappointing. Miss Maud Milton is not very impressive as the Queen, and Miss Lily Brayton, though sweet as long as Ophelia is sane, as Ophelia insane gives the lie to the statement that she turned everything to a favour and a prettiness. She distressed. The revival was most enthusiastically received.

"Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" may be described as Craven Mixture. It is Mr. Barrie's own special blend, and is made up of two strongly-contrasted constituents not usually commingled. The result is not, altogether satisfactory. Mr. Barrie has, it seems to us, missed writing two distinct plays, neither of which could be written so well by any one else, for the sake of writing a piece that is each by turns. The one play would have shown the difficulties and the dangers arising from the separation of parents and children. Such separations are common. Everybody who has attained middle age knows a case or two in which the parents are in India and their children growing up anyhow, as the phrase occasionally runs, at home. And no writer could deal more tenderly or with more insight with the natural relations of life and with this rupture of them, and with the results of this rupture, than Mr. Barrie. That the subject has never been seriously and honestly tackled is one of the many standing reproaches to our theatre. The other play would be a satire on the drama of present-day convention.

In the play, or, rather, the Page from a Daughter's Diary, produced on Wednesday night at the Duke of York's, Mr. Barrie has tried to do both things at once. Colonel and Mrs. Grey forsake India for home, a home comprising Amy, a daughter aged twenty, Cosmo, a son somewhat younger, and a baby aged eighteen months. The two elder children and the baby, through its next friend the nurse, do not look forward to the arrival of the parents they have to all intents and purposes never seen. The parents look forward to meeting the children, but are coldly and suspiciously received. The mother hesitates to open the daughter's tea-caddy. The nurse forbids the mother to touch the baby; it does not like to be touched by strangers. In these and a hundred such little strokes Mr. Barrie gives glimpses of the really valuable, perhaps great, play he might have written had he not been bent on a mixture. Amy and her friend Leonora have been to five drawing-room melodramas in the week, and imagine that they must know more of life than the parents can have picked up in the Punjab. How does Mr. Barrie combine the two themes? Well, he makes Amy the unseen witness of an interview between Mrs Grey and a rather dull and unappreciated young man called Rollo, whose bachelor quarters Mrs. Grey promises to visit after dinner. Amy recognises the situation at a glance. She must save her mother. She must visit Rollo, wearing evening dress and armed with a dagger, and secure the conventional packet of compromising letters. If anything goes amiss, and she had to explain her presence in the rooms of a young man with whom she has never exchanged a word, she will declare him to be her affianced husband.

And this she is, according to her lights—which are the footlights—driven to do. For on the approach of her parents she hides in the China cupboard. Then ensues a very ingenious and complicated edition of the screen scene in "The School for Scandal." Her mother discovers her presence and determines to save her. The Colonel is merely amused at the idea of a petticoat in hiding. Rollo, who does not in the least know who Amy is, is at cross purposes with both. The mother does her best for Amy, and rigs up an explanation of her presence, which Colonel Grey sees to be false. Amy, fairly put to it, declares Rollo to be her affianced husband. Otherwise, her lips are sealed as per usual. The scene is ingenious very ingenious. It is, indeed, rather too ingenious. To follow it you must bear in mind the precise extent and nature of the knowledge of each of the four characters. This is somewhat of a strain. It might have been easier had the characters always been in earnest. But we have been taught to regard them merely as entertaining creatures, whose fortunes are not of consequence. The attempt in the third act to give things a more serious aspect comes too late, and the final settlement is not to our mind. very conclusive. Amy is to be encouraged in the belief that she has saved her mother. No, we do not like it; the legitimate ending as far as Amy is concerned is that she should learn that she made a fool of herself and should in future rely for guidance not on the stage, but on her mother. The proceedings are lively enough. Mr. Barrie peppers us with quips and cranks that surprise and delight. But somehow at the end of the evening we feel unsatisfied. We have had hors d' œuvre varies in profusion, but no joint. The piece, like all pieces produced by Mr. Charles Frohman, is superbly acted.

THE BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING CO., LD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay United Building Co., Ld. was held, yesterday, at 3 p. m., at Naosari Buildings, Fort, Mr D. J. Tata presiding. The meeting passed a resolution expressing the Company's regret for the death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata Life-Chairman and ex-officio director and founder of the Company. The directors' annual report for 1904, stated that after deducting Rs 2,709-12-10 being the amount of reserve ground rent, the Reserve Sinking and the Repairs Funds the net profit, for the year of Rs. 25,472-1-6 with the last year's balance of Rs. 666-0-11 came to Rs 26,139-2-5. From the above profit a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared and it was resolved to carry the balance of Rs. 559-2-5 to next year's account. Mr. A. J. Billimoria one of the directors, who retired by rotation was re-elected a director. Messrs Hormusji Edulji Davar and Maneckji Hormusji Davar were re-appointed auditors for the current year.

The death has occurred at Lucknow of Mr. F. Lincoln, formerly of the Oudh Commission. Mr Lincoln, had long retired from the service but continued to reside in India, where his interests were. His remains were interred on Saturday in the cemetery of the Residency, which nearly forty-eight years ago he stoutly helped to defend.

THE TRANSVAAL AND ITS CONSTITUTION.

(BY A TRANSVAALER.)

Whatever else may be said for it, the quarrel between the Progressive and the Responsible Government Associations of the Transvaal has been productive of two most significant results. In the first place, it has demonstrated the absolute unanimity of the British party in favour of the doctrines of One-Vote-One-Value and Automatic Redistribution. On whatever else they may differ, both parties unite in this, that to secure peace and prosperity in South Africa, the Constitution that is in progress of being hatched out in Downing-street must include these two principles, writes a Transvaaler in the "Pall Mall Gazette." In the second place, it has forced the hands of the Dutch, and made them throw their cards upon the table. This, to a certain extent, has cleared the air, and we know exactly where we are. The Boer policy now stands revealed, and it is extremely fortunate that the pronouncement was made whilst yet the Constitution is "in gremio," so that, with the bandages off their eyes, the Government can look the situation squarely in the face.

The Dutch idea of autonomy differs widely from that of the Imperialist or British party. The former, by their demand for Responsible Government seek to perpetuate Krugerism, to retain a preponderating power at the polls, to preserve undue political influence for the country party, and to keep the newcomers and their interests out of the rights for which we went to war—in a word to resort to the status quo ante. Accordingly, as the principles of One-Vote-One-Value and Automatic Redistribution are aimed at the root of their system, they are denouncing them with all the energy of which they are capable.

On the other hand, these doctrines are vital to the scheme of Constitution contemplated by the Imperialists. Their idea is to found a popular democratic system of government, in which every party and interest shall have its due proportionate and fair representation. The battle is no longer raging round the question of self-government to-day or to-morrow, but the real issue, the one on which the peace, prosperity, and well-being of the country depend, is the character of the future Constitution. There are two parties contending for the mastery, one striving for the conservatism of the old Krugerism, the other points to the clean slate, and demands the full fruits of an expensive but successful war, justice to all, and the maintenance of British supremacy. It would be blinking our eyes to stern facts, and mischievous in the extreme, to deny that the contest is being fought on racial lines. That this is unfortunately the case is none of our choosing; it must be laid to the charges of the leaders and ministers of religion of the Boers that the racial cleavage exists to-day in a more pronounced degree than at any time since 1881. The Africander Natie has lain perdu for some time, but it was scotched, not killed, by the war, and to-day it is once again raising its head, and making a bold bid for regeneration, without being at the least pains to conceal its object.

Under the facts as they present themselves it is impossible to give the Dutch credit for an honest desire to obtain a Constitution founded on democratic lines. Their leaders have let the cat out of the bag with vengeance. They have no use for a Constitution which will not enable the illiterate Boer to control the destinies of the country. The duplicity and sliminess of their present attitude can be exposed in a very few words. The three cardinal principles contended for on the British side, and unanimously agreed upon by every section of that party, which are main objects of the Dutch attack, are:—

1. The One-Vote-One-Value principle.
2. Automatic Redistribution of seats.
3. Property qualification for the franchise.

Of these the first is levelled at the former inequitable distribution of the voting power, which was founded on no definite system, but arbitrarily fixed, at the pleasure of the Government. The remedy suggested is the incorporation into the Constitution of the above principle, which fixes the unit of representation, and equalises each voter's privileges. For example; suppose, in a country of 100,000 inhabitants, 1,000, either population or voters, were fixed as the unit of representation, then every such 1,000 would have the right to one representative, and the constituencies would return as many members as the number of inhabitants or voters are divisible by the above unit of representation. The fairness of this is obvious. Every man is as good as his neighbour, and his vote has a recognised standard of value. There is no suggestion of gerrymandering constituencies, or of bottling-up one party in the State, to the advantage of another. The principle contended for, of equal rights to all, is fairly and squarely carried out and the legitimate rights of all, whether Dutch or English thoroughly secured.

Secondly, Automatic Redistribution is the method whereby a constituency which has increased beyond, or has fallen below, the unit of representation, automatically becomes entitled to further representation, or is disfranchised, or is merged in another constituency. This is designed to cut away the party log rolling inevitable in redistribution bills a result which ought to commend itself to politicians of every party. It is a system by no means novel, and has been in operation for years in Canada, where it has worked remarkably well.

Thirdly, as to a property qualification for the franchise. Under the Republic every burgher was entitled to the full franchise on attaining the age of sixteen years. It is urged, and with excellent reason, that the history of the past has sufficiently shown this to be too wide that the privilege of the franchise should not be extended to any under the legal age of twenty-one, and that a small property qualification should be added, to raise it slightly above manhood suffrage, but not to such an extent as to exclude any but the very lowest stratum of the population.

On these main lines the entire British population is agreed. They seem to show entirely straightforward, honest intentions or to ask no greater privileges for themselves then they are willing to extend to the Boers, and a Constitution which contained these principles could not reasonably be objected to on the ground of unfairness.

Contrast the attitude of the Dutch party. They will not have One-Vote-One-Value at any price, and most strongly object to any disfranchisement or alteration of the present constituencies. They equally object to Automatic Redistribution and any readjustment of seats they would, as before, leave in the hands of the Government. They oppose any qualification for the franchise except the age limit of sixteen years. In a word, the Constitution they are clamouring for is simply a second edition of the electoral scheme of the Kruger regime, whereby the country party would reign supreme, and seven-tenths of the taxpayers be deprived of their legitimate political rights.

Their objection to the new scheme ostensibly made is one that may probably commend itself to their Radical friends in England, but no British colonist, or any Englishman who has taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the actual facts of the case, can entertain it for a moment. It is the usual cry that the One-Vote-One-Value principle will hand over the country body and soul to Johannesburg, the capitalist, and the Jew. Statements such as these are absolutely without foundation, but are extremely useful to obscure the issue. That this is not the opinion of their British fellow-subjects, who have not the advantage of being either capitalists or Jews, is quite clear from the fact that the Responsible Government party, who are anti-capitalists to a man, not only support the principle but actually claim to have originated it. It is to be observed that Johannesburg alone will be affected in like manner with the whole country, and, moreover, the capitalist and Johannesburg are by no means convertible terms. The latter contains many diverse interests, and the former are certainly not, as a body, sufficiently powerful, or even popular, to materially control the town vote. To the general body of colonists capitalism is no more acceptable than the Conservatism of the Boer and the 84,000 inhabitants of Johannesburg may be trusted not to be led by the nose by it. But it wants its fair snare of electoral rights, just the same as any district in the country.

To retain the system of representation before the war would be to perpetuate a gross injustice and the most absurd electoral anomalies. A few instances will suffice. The district of Piet Retief, with a population of 1,600, and a voters' roll of 432, had the same representative power as Krugersdorp, with a population of 21,500, and Johannesburg, of 80,750, each constituency returning one member. Again, Lydenburg, Pretoria, and Potchefstroom each returned two members, their respective populations being 3,000, 25,000 and 40,000!

The attempt to bolster up such a system as this, or to inaugurate a new one, founded on indentical lines does not suggest an honest desire on the part of the Dutch to co-operate with us in creating a Constitution under which all interests may be fairly represented, but, rather, a desperate endeavour to obtain as full a control of the government of the country as they had before the war, and apparently nothing else will satisfy them. To do them justice they do not attempt to conceal their aims, but are to-day openly boasting, from Pretoria to Petersburg, that they will regain by constitutional means the power and influence they lost by the war.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

NURSING AT THE NATIVE HOSPITALS.

Noticing the good work done by the Jamsetji Hospital Nursing Association, the "Rast Goftar" remarks:—The Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital Nursing Association, constituted to secure the better nursing of the group of native hospitals in the town, has been doing excellent work ever since its legal establishment in September 1903. It appears from the report submitted by the Association that no fewer than 16,674 poor natives of Bombay derived the advantages of highly trained medical aid, free of charge in the four hospitals donated by the late Sir Jamsetji, Bai Motlabai Wadia, Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Sir Cowasji Jehangir during the year 1904. The necessity of skilled nursing, as an indispensable adjunct to medical aid, has now become a self-evident fact even to men of the meanest understanding, and we are strongly of opinion that if the appeal made by the Association for more funds for the maintenance and support of the institution were to reach through the native press the middle and lower classes of the community who invariably take advantage of the various hospitals in the city, the necessary pecuniary help will be forthcoming. The brunt of a large portion of the administrative work must have necessarily fallen on the honorary secretary of the Association, who is also in charge of the funds. We feel sure that the appeal made to the public of Bombay to support the funds would be responded to in a generous spirit.

A GOOD MUSEUM IN BOMBAY.

The "Indu Prakash" says with regard to the proposed Museum in Bombay:—No suggestion could have been more wise and more opportune than that of Sir Pherozshah Mehta that the permanent memento of the approaching Royal visit to India should take in Bombay the form of a grand central museum worthy of the city, at the Crescent site by preference. But if a Museum is to be erected in Bombay, it ought to be worthy of its name. It ought to have as many objects of antiquarian interest as we could lay hold upon. It ought to have an excellent laboratory. It should have a special section allotted to the old and the existing industries of India and it must steadily continue to receive specimens of all kinds of mechanical contrivances and scientific appliances that are likely to promote Indian industries. It ought also to have an excellent up-to-date scientific laboratory. The Natural History Society might well have a wing assigned to it and so also the Anthropological Society.

The "Gujerati" states:—The General Committee appointed for the purpose of adopting measures for celebrating and commemorating the visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales have already decided that as on previous occasions the visit should be celebrated in such a way that the rich as well as the poor might be able to participate in the celebrations. The Committee have also resolved to commemorate the occasion by supporting the project of a Museum worthy of this great city. The Crescent would be an ideal place for the location of the Museum. The question of organizing and equipping the Museum in such a way as will make it fully representative of the antiquities, natural products and the arts and industries of Western India is one that demands careful consideration. It has also been suggested that it should contain a lecture-hall which might also be used as a public-hall, a gallery for the exhibition of modern examples of the fine arts, a library and a geological museum. If the Museum could be organized on such a generous scale, it would be a fitting memorial of the visit of the future Emperor and Empress of India. It is certain that the Corporation would heartily co-operate with the local Government and the Improvement Trust in carrying out the proposed scheme. Lord Lamington has more than once expressed his desire to see the public of Bombay taking the initiative in the matter of establishing a Museum worthy of Western India. That initiative has now been taken at the instance of the Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta and it is to be hoped his Excellency's Government will second the efforts of the public with becoming promptitute and generosity.

The "Indian Spectator" observes:—It is gratifying to note that the promoters of the movement to raise a memorial at Bombay, commemorating the visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, have decided to give the city a museum. With a pilot like Sir L. Jenkins and an engineer like Sir P. Mehta, the museum may be taken as safely landed through the temporary squall which threatened its passage. A well-equipped museum has been felt as a want since Lord Reay's time, and we are glad the want is about to be supplied by the present worthy successor of that scholar-statesman.

PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

The Parsee papers are filled with comments upon the proceedings of the meeting of the community held at Allbless Baug the other day. The "Rast Goftar" observes: The meeting of the so-called Parsi Anjuman held on Sunday last to consider the question, whether proselytism should or should not be recognised by the community, proved as it was expected to be a huge farce, a fiasco and a failure. Besides the three trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds, and about a dozen lingering relics of a committee of about two hundred members appointed to report on the vexed question of proselytism, there were very few men of note or light and leading to assist the so called Anjuman in their deliberations. Men of wealth, intelligence and position scrupulously kept themselves away from the meeting, which was attended mostly by a class of people who can scarcely distinguish superstition from religion and fairness from fanaticism. From our past experience of some of these so-called Anjuman meetings, we know that a discussion on a subject of this nature would soon degenerate into declamation, and declamation into vilification, resulting in broken limbs and battered skulls. We had to warn accordingly the sensible portion of the community against attending such a meeting, and our advice, we are glad to say, was strictly followed in that very few men of note, besides those who were in duty bound to attend the function, put in their appearance at the meeting.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: We see that in the fullness of his heart and with cheap flowers pouring on him Sir Jamsetji quite gave himself away in replying to the vote of thanks greatfully passed by the adrignted Anti Juddinists, and let the cat out of the bag. From his own confession it seems that he and his brother Trustees have been all along playing into the hands of the Anti Juddinists with their own Secretary at their head. We thought that it was only their Secretary who had so far misappreciated his position as to take one side in a matter in which there was considerable difference of opinion in the community. We are driven to believe that after all there was some truth in the information that the Trustees were offended that in the letter addressed to them by the most prominent members of the Parsi community, their status and position were attempted to be defined. In Sir Jamsetji's speech, he is reported to have said that they themselves were well aware of the limitations of their capacity and powers as Trustees; but he let out his anger in the retort that it did not require other people to point them out. It seems that several people besides Sir Jamsetji have not understood why it was necessary to point out in that letter their exact position and privileges. It was absolutely necessary in that letter to point out first that the Trustees could only act according to the terms, conditions and provisoes of the trust deeds and dedications under which they held a variety of properties and that they could not allow themselves to be influenced in the discharge of their duties as Trustees by resolutions and recommendations of so-called, meetings of the Anjuman. And, secondly, that the Trustees possessed no legal authority or right to convene meetings of the Anjuman. It was necessary to point out that the modern practice of their calling Meetings of the Anjuman was not of that legal or authoritative character which would invest meetings called by them with a certain amount of authoritative voice.

The "Indian Spectator" tries to pour oil on the troubled waters and remarks: Whatever one's personal feeling in the matter of the "Jud-deen" agitation, one can not but admit that under the circumstances the Parsees of Bombay are wise in letting well alone, at any rate for the present. The community have been too excited to sit down to sober deliberation. And so many factors have to be taken into account, that an off-hand solution of the problem of admitting outsiders to the inner folds of religious and social fellowship might lead to a scrimmage neither seemly in itself nor consonant to the belief of the bulk of the Behedins in this country. That the spirit of Zoroaster's teachings tends to favour the admission of convinced inquirers to the privileges of the faith, goes without saying. But in the absence of a recognized and responsible agency for the purpose, a wholesale admission would do more harm than good. All things considered, then, Sir Jamsetji and the Members of the Panchayat seem to have chosen the lesser evil. We wish a more excellent way could be found; but that is a question of time and of—temper.

NINETEEN HOURS' SITTING.

AN ALL-NIGHT FIGHT IN THE COMMONS.

STRUGGLE ROUND THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. Balfour is so delightfully cool and collected in facing an awkward situation that he does himself less than justice in pursuing a policy of scuttling from the House when what Mr. Swift MacNeill calls "disagreeable things" are to be said to him. He assumed his jauntiest air in entering the House late in question-time on the 6th of April, writes the "Westminster" Parliamentary reporter, well knowing that the effect of the Brighton election on the Government would be raised in some form and that Mr. Williers would take his seat. He met the attack when it came with a touch of "diablerie". Mr. Herbert Samuel suggested that it was a constitutional practice that a Junior Lord of the Treasury should be a member of the House. What, then, did the Government propose to do with Mr. Loder? Mr. Balfour replied that it was certainly customary for a Junior Lord to be a member of the House, but that there was no constitutional reason why it should be so.

At this the Opposition cried Oh! Was not Mr. Gladstone, when Secretary for the Colonies, six or seven months out of the House? retorted Mr. Balfour. This was an ingenious attempt to escape a straight answer, and Sir H. C.-B. was quick to bring Mr. Balfour back to his point. There are of course, precedents for a Minister of a public department continuing to hold office while no longer a member of the House, and Mr. Balfour need not look beyond his own Government for such a case Mr. Graham Murray being still Solicitor-General for Scotland. But, as C.-B. pointed out, the case of a Junior Lord is quite different, for his duties are entirely confined to the House.

Mr. Balfour's reply was a gem of casuistry. The duties of a Junior Lord of the Treasury are as well known to the right hon. gentleman as to me, he said, bowing towards C.-B. An innocent stranger might have supposed that this was a polite way of telling the Leader of the Opposition that he was entirely wrong. And no doubt it was meant to convey this impression, although Mr. Balfour, of course, knew that C.-B. was in the right. The incident was such an apt illustration of the Balfourian method that the House roared with laughter. Only the economy of truth conveyed in the suggestion was just a little palpable. To Mr. Lloyd-George, who politely inquired whether the Prime Minister was still of opinion that his Ministry retained the confidence of the country, Mr. Balfour replied with a theatrical shrug. "The opinion of the country can only be judged by a General Election."

But a General Election is the last thing that the majority of the Tory Party want; only the Chamberlainites, who firmly believe that the defeat of Mr. Loder was due to the fact that he did not adopt a strong enough line on Tariff Reform, are still eager to get the dissolution over. And a certain number of orthodox Unionists, elderly gentlemen for the most part who do not intend to stand again, would be rather relieved to be quit of a Government the scuttling tactics of which they fear will ruin the Tory Party.

THE ARMY DEBATE.

The debate, which was a continuation of the Army discussion, opened badly for the Government in a speech by Mr. Griffith Boscawen who had some very trenchant remarks to offer on Mr. Arnold-Forster's treatment of the Militia. General Laurie also attacked the Government and thanked Heaven that he would not be in command of any of the new short-service Army, because he maintained that they would be worthless at the end of seven years. The object of the War Office said General Laurie was to make the Volunteer a poor Militiaman and the Militiaman a poor Regular. Colonel Blundell also had a not too flattering idea of Mr Arnold-Forster's proposals. In Colonel Kenyon-Slaney the Government at last found a supporter. But he was a little indiscreet when he suggested that the House of Commons although splendidly equipped to talk on economic questions was not fit to discuss the Army or Navy. The gallant Colonel was one of those who ran away from the Fiscal motions. Colonel Bagot, too, gave the Government his support on their Volunteer proposals; but Mr. Lucas was critical, while Mr. Gibson Bowles ridiculed Mr. Forster's idea of danger on the Indian frontier. Altogether, the unhappy War Secretary had a bad time of it, Mr. Peel being one of the very few supporters of the Government who were prepared to exchange any chaff with the Liberals in the defence of Mr. Arnold-Forster. Major Seely's speech was particularly damaging and his analysis of the new short-service proposals as likely to injure the Volunteers and Militia and give rise to a false sense of security received no answer from the War Secretary. Mr. Forster was even less comprehensible than usual, and his remarkable assertion that no one had a clearer mind as to the difficulties involved in the Army problem than himself aroused shouts of laughter.

The Opposition amendment having been defeated Mr. Balfour seems to have imagined that the Liberals were prepared to give him the entire vote. But there was evidently a misunderstanding on this point. The Nationalists at any rate had made no agreement, and when the closure was moved the majority of the Liberals present followed them into the Division Lobby. Some dozen Liberals, however, voted with the Government, perhaps with the idea that to vote against the pay for the Army was not a sound policy. But as no one knows what policy the money is being voted for, the Opposition are surely justified in voting against the grant of Supply for the Army until the Government make their position plain. Most of the Liberal Front Bench present took this view.

THROUGH THE HOURS OF THE NIGHT.

After midnight, the Opposition kept up a lively discussion on the Army Annual Bill which must be passed in order to maintain discipline in the Army. Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. McKenna, Mr. W. Churchill, Major Seely, and Mr. C. Hobhouse kept up a lively fire on the various punishments prescribed by the Act, which sounded barbarous enough to a civilian's ear. The point was that the 190 charges which the Act set out as capable of being brought against the soldier should be summarised in a form that every soldier could understand. The extraordinary nature of these charges may be gathered from one that Major Seely quoted, which prescribed heavy punishments against the over-crowding of a four-wheeled cab by soldiers!

At two o'clock, the Closure was moved on the first amendment; this was followed by the Closure on Clause 2 of the Act, moved by Mr. Forster—a method of gag which the Opposition protested against with loud shouts. The Government however, managed to keep up their majority to close on forty. Shortly after 2-30, Mr. Balfour came into the House, and several other Ministers put in an appearance to support Mr. Arnold Forster. After the divisions on the Closure, Mr. Buxton moved to report progress, on which Mr Balfour congratulated him on his fine vein of humour. The Opposition had kept him up, and he would return the compliment.

Mr. Lloyd-George argued that in the interest of the Prime Minister and the Whips who were short-handed, the Government had better go to bed. They had had a harassing day, and ought to have time to reconsider their position.

As the night wore on there were the usual humours of a long sitting. Unfortunately for his peace of mind Mr. Arnold-Forster was utterly lost to the humorous side of the situation. Pale, haggard, and tired, he pressed his hand to his brow; made petulant replies to members' interrogations, and occasionally jumped up to move the Closure in a voice so little above a whisper that members below the gangway protested they could not hear what he was saying.

FROM THREE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

At three o'clock, Mr. Sydney Buxton moved to report progress and Mr. Balfour was reminded of the fact that when he was Leader of the Opposition, the Liberal Government afforded an opportunity of a lengthy discussion. Yes, from twelve midnight to eight in the morning, retorted the Premier, with fond memory for the happy days of greater freedom and less responsibility But the Closure was not applied, said Mr. Charles Hobhouse. "You had ample discussion when you were in Opposition. Now you are closuring everything."

Mr. Lloyd-George implored the Prime Minister to remember that since the Brighton election, the Whips were short-handed, and his followers must be badly in need of rest, for they would not sleep much the previous night.

An elderly gentleman in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery slumbered serenely, and jaded members cast envious looks at the happy visitor. Nor did they confine themselves to envy. While the House was being cleared for one division, it occurred to Sir Alexander Acland-Hood to take a look round the shaded bench underneath the side-gallery.

Buck up! the ex-Guardsman was heard to shout; and forth from the cosy recess an awakened sleeper went protesting and rubbing his eyes towards the Division Lobby.

At one point Mr. O'Mara pleaded that he had voted in the wrong lobby. "It occurred in this way, sorr," he said in a confidential tone

Mr. Jeffreys was not concerned with how it occurred. Mr. O'Mara must proceed in the formal way by notice to rectify his mistake.

But Mr. O'Mara really wanted to let the world know how it happened and in a subsequent speech he managed to unburden his mind. I am one of those studious people who like to read, he said; and I was reading the Army Act so intently that I didn't notice the gentlemen in front of me were not the gentlemen behind me.

A SCENE AND ITS OUTCOME.

At half-past four, Mr. Arnold-Forster was seen to stand up besides the Chair. "What are you doing there?" shouted Mr. Swift MacNeill. The House at the moment was fairly full, and in a storm of shouts Mr. Lloyd-George rose at the same time as the Chairman. The member for Carnarvon stood his ground amid a thunder of "Order! order!" from the Ministerialists and encouraging cheers from the Opposition. Mr. Jeffreys, gathering above the din that Mr. George wished to raise a point of order, sat down.

"I wish to ask Mr. Jeffreys if it is respectful for the Secretary of State for War to mutter and mumble at the table."

"I will repeat what he said. He moved that the question be now put," replied the Chairman. The storm was over, and the tussle of endurance meandered on.

As morning dawned the spirits of the combatants rose with the lark. While the divisions were going on a good round chorus of a marching song would be heard in the Lobby, punctuated with impatient cries of "Door! door!" from the tellers.

At half-past five, Mr. Lloyd-George once against moved to report progress. Defiant shouts of "Go on!" greeted this, and Mr. McKenna reminded the Government that there were over a hundred clauses in the Army Act as to each of which they could move amendments. Still they decided to go on. Information had come in that there was a snowstorm without, and the thought that it was high and dry cheered the House to its work. To vary the monotony of divisions, the Irish members sang in the Lobbies, which resounded with Irish songs and hilarious cheering. Other motions to report progress were put and rejected. Mr. Allan Bright wanted a new clause to prohibit flogging in the Army. but this was rejected on a division by 136 to 89. The discussion on another new clause proposed by Major Seely took the debate to half-past seven, and between that and a quarter-past eight other proposals were defeated or withdrawn. At nine o'clock. the House presented an animated appearance, the benches being well filled. A number of new members had arrived to take the place of those who had been at the House all night. Mr. H. Lewis moved the omission of certain lines in the schedule as a protest against the meagre breakfast allowances to soldiers. The amendment was withdrawn, and at 9-10, the Bill was, amid cheers, reported to the House. The Speaker was then sent for, and the Orders of the Day being rapidly disposed of, the House adjourned at 9.15 a.m. after a sitting lasting 19 1-4 hours.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

The Speaker took the Chair shortly after twelve o'clock.

Lord Hugh Cecil presented a petition from seven ladies, sisters-in-law residing in the houses of their brothers-in-law, against the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which was first on the Order Paper.

Colonel Denny rose to move the second reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, but a count almost immediately took place, and the sitting was suspended.

After a full hour's delay, the supporters of the Bill secured a quorum, and the Speaker returned at a quarter past one. Then it was found that Colonel Denny was not in the House, and there arose the cry, "Where's Denny?" The gallant member returned in a great hurry, and the Bill proceeded.

Colonel Denny moved the second reading, observing that the Bill had already passed through the House seven times. He cited cases of hardship arising from the legality of these marriages in the Colonies and their illegality here, and he laid stress on the fact that the Roman Catholic community was stoutly in favour of the recognition of these marriages by the State.

Mr. Griffith Boscawen moved the rejection of the Bill, which he said was a merely academic measure which had no real backing either in the House of Commons or in the country, and the discussion of which was a pure waste of Parliamentary time. This was a rich man's Bill, which involved a serious question. It altered the whole basis of Christian marriage in this country ever since it became a Christian country, and it substituted no logical alternative. He moved the rejection of the Bill. He believed the vast majority of the women of the country were against the Bill, inasmuch as it proposed to introduce a new inequality between the sexes.

THE HOLBORN SCANDAL.

EX-TOWN CLERK SENTENCED.

DEPOSITS WITH TENDERS.

At the Central Criminal Court on April 6, Henry Corbett Jones, solicitor, pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of £9,070 and a sum of £9,000, and not guilty to all the other charges against him, Mr. Muir prosecuted, and Mr. Dickens, K.C., and Mr. C. Mathews appeared for the prisoner.

In stating the facts Mr. Muir said he desired to deal with the prisoner on the two counts to which he had pleaded guilty, as these included the bulk of the money embezzled, and all the other charges were of an ordinary character. The case was a most lamentable one. The prisoner was admitted a solicitor in 1881. For some time before the amalgation of the Holborn Borough Council, of which he was town clerk, the prisoner was in the employ of the St. Giles's Board of Works. When the affairs of the Board were taken over by the Holborn Borough Council the public auditor, Mr Carson Roberts, called attention to the large number of outstanding sums, and last year he insisted upon those items being paid or satisfactorily accounted for. In the course of the audit the accused made a statutory declaration that he had not received and did not hold any of the moneys mentioned, but upon investigation it was discovered that so far back as 1899 the prisoner had received an amount of £138, which ever since had appeared as a debt due from a firm of contractors. It was customary for contractors in depositing tenders to pay sums of sums of £20 with each tender.

A MISCHIEVOUS AND DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

The Judge: Who instituted such a custom?

Mr. Muir: It had been going on from time immemorial.

The Judge: What was the object of the deposit? It was in no sense a security for carrying out the contract.

Mr. Muir: I am told it was to prevent person sending in frivolous contracts.

The Judge: Such a practice is most mischievous, and dangerous. It is full of temptations and likely to lead to dishonesty. I look upon it in fact as the most insidious form of bribery, and most strongly to be reprobated.

Mr Muir: I hope your lordship's remarks will be taken notice of for I am informed that all the metropolitan boroughs follow the practice.

The Judge: That may be but it is nothing short of rank bribery. I have always tried to impress business men that this is so and cannot understand why people do not take the same view as I do.

Mr. Muir continuing said a considerable number of these amounts were in fact left in the hands of the prisoner and were used by him. He mentioned other money retained by him and dealing with the sums to which the prisoner had pleaded guilty, said they were received by the accused in payment for land in the Gray's Inn-road. This land was offered sale by public auction and was not sold. It was for then left in the prisoner's hands, and he sold it and appropriated the money unknown to the Holborn Borough Council. Sums had also been appropriated from the emergency account.

The Judge: A pernicious practice is also apparent in dealing with this account.

Mr. Dickens said this was not a case in which the embezzlements had been for the purpose of pandering to extravagance or anything of that kind, but the money was taken at a time when the accused was very heavily and deeply involved in building speculations and upon public schemes at Herne Bay, where he lived. The accused had never lived an extravagant life. In fact, it had been one of exteme simplicity. He had a wife and family and was an excellent husband and father. He had never betted or speculated on the Stock Exchange, and, in fact he was a man without vice in any direction of that kind

The prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Salt Lake City has imposed a ten-mile speed-limit for motors on the ground that one motor accident in a Mormon community may create half-a-dozen widows and convert an entire school-house into an orphanage. Killing a Mormon entails consequences which do not apply to an average human man.—"Motoring Illustrated."

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The village of Crich, near Ambergate, has just lost an interesting personality in John Wetton, the parish sexton for some fifty years. The Wetton family tradition gives fresh point to the remark of the First Gravedigger in Hamlet.—There is no ancient gentlemen but gardeners, ditchers, and gravemakers; they hold up Adam's profession. The Wettons have been gravediggers at Crich in an unbroken succession since 1639, for periods of something like half a century each. John—the latest, perhaps the last, in this ancestral line of sexton—had buried quite, 2,000 people. A modern Horatio might well have said of him, Custom hath made it in him a property of easiness.

Speaking of death and funerals, some of these Derbyshire folk have a truly original view of their place in the social economy. A good woman of a certain village on the moors had just returned from the graveside of a cousin who had been buried with unusual pomp and ceremony. She was tired and depressed. As she sank into a chair at home she remarked with a sigh of mingled relief and sorrow, Well if they call that pleasure gie me work!

We are all, of course, very much interested in the evolution of the cabman into the chauffeur—or shall we not rather call him the hackney motorman? From being a member of a race apart—the ancient and conservative caste, for it is no less, of those who have to do with horses—he is to become a member of what is almost a learned profession. Will he, in a generation at all events, be like the admirable Straker in Mr. George Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman, who dropped his h's indeed, but could correct his devoted employer on a quotation from Beaumarchais! Whatever the future may have in store for him and us we wish him well. If we have ever—the nervous ones among us, who perhaps seldom use a hansom, except when we are late for the sixpenny excursion on Sunday morning—if we have ever nervously grasped the legal fare and a paltry twopence extra as we screwed our courage to the sticking point towards our journey's end, we are willing to forget and forgive.

The London 'bus driver, like the Manchester cabby, is contemplating his coming adaptation to new conditions. A correspondent illustrates:—"Goin' to the Motor Show, Sir?" The driver of the Islington 'bus turned and looked interrogatively at my copy of an automobile journal. "What d'ye think o' these 'ere motor 'buses? Are they the comin' thing d'ye think? Yer know I've bin lookin' over some o' them prospectuses wot's bin sent out lately, and I seed they puts dahn thirty-six pahnds for a 'orse. Thirty-six pahnds! Yuss! with a couple more thrown in for the same price. Thirty-six p—, Hup!" Too late! The horse on the off side had fallen and was struggling to regain its footing on the slippery setts. The driver succeeded at last, and, turning a flushed, excited face towards me, said: "D'yer know wot that is? That's sahd-slip!"

We all know how rare is the spectacle of a dead donkey. Paris is however just now lamenting over one—a little white donkey which was formerly a distinguished member of the Opera. It was of sufficiently humble origin, having in early life pulled a street seller's barrow. Kind, fortune, however, chose to it out to attract the eye of the manager of the Opera when looking for a mount for Sancho Panza in Don Quichotte. Henceforward its life was cast in pleasant places and among the great ones of the earth. It had frequently performed in company Jean de Reszke, Mme. Ackte, and other famous singers, before audiences which not infrequently included kings and queens. Its head was never turned by its sudden rise from obscurity. To the last it would respond with the greatest amiability to any attentions in the shape of a carrot or piece of sugar, and it was never known to kick. Its latter days have been spent in honourable retirement in a pleasant paddock within a few yards of the Rue Auber (!) and its death, sad to say, is officially declared to be due quite as much as to old age. Had it but lived a few week longer it might have taken part in the Cervantes Tercentenary.

The rough hand of Materialism is about to be laid upon the famous Cascades of Terni near Rome, unless the Italian Government can be induced to intervene at the eleventh hour. For some time past proposals have been in the air that the so-called "Marmore," the beautiful waterfalls which even in the days of ancient Rome were counted among the natural wonders of Italy, should be hand over to the tender mercies of the steelworks at Terni to be harnessed as a common hack Some months ago the International Society of Artists in Rome raised a cry of alarm, and joined with other Italian artistic bodies in petitioning the Minister of Labour to save what remains of the cascades, already shorn of much of their former beauty. The Minister, however, professed his inhability to interfere, and unless something has induced him to change his mind in the meantime the mischief will very soon be done.

Mr. Balfour will have another opportunity, on Sir Joseph Leese's motion in the House of Common of giving fresh piquancy to Sir Wilfrid Lawson's sarcastic verses entitled Mr. Balfour's Dilemma, which are to be found in the Cartoons in Rhyme and Line, illustrated by the inimitable F. C. G. In this Dilemma Mr. Balfour is made to say:—

Both parties are wrong and both parties are right.
So I won't vote at all on this matter to-night
And again:—
When doubts philosophic take hold of the mind,
To vote not at all is the best way, I find.
Now Joe's left the country displaying great nous,
Yes, he's left the country and I'll leave the House.

Sir Wilfrid, like the Irish members, perfectly understands his Mr. Balfour.

Those of us who are famous—or feel that we ought to be famous—should be glad when this month of April is over which, at least in France is considered peculiarly fatal to famous men Thus Raphael died on April 8 1520; Bayard "chevalier sans peur et sans reproche" on April 30, 1524; Tasso on April 25, 2595; Shakespeare on April 23 1616; Murillo on April 3, 1682; Racine on April 10 1788; Franklin on April 18, 1790; and so on. Nor have famous women been exempt. Queen Elizabeth and Christina of Sweden both died in April, while France Madame de Maintenon, Madame de Pompadour, and Diane of Poictiers shared the same fate. No doubt one could find a similar story in the records of any other of the months of the year, but that is neither here nor there.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 8th April, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:-

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905 06 ...	£[illegible]
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 8th April 1905 by Council Bills ...	£[illegible]
	By Gold...	nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 9th April 1905 to 31st March 1906 ...	£[illegible]

Let us continue to stand in with those Japanese, says the "Atlantic Constitution." After they get their big war indemnity from Russia we may be able to sell them the Philippines.

A swindler is now before the courts of St. Petersburg, who has rather a picturesque history. He poses as Count Fermor, with half-a-dozen prefixes, but that is a legend. His origin is much humbler. He was educated at the lycee of Taganrog, where he never passed through any recognised course, but learned music admirably, and emerged with an excellent knowledge of French, Italian, English, and German, which he has since perfected by travel in the exercise of his "profession." He has victimised Tolstoi, has a great robbery of pictures at Kieff Museum to his credit, and a long list of dupes at Odessa, Yalta, Sebastopol, Nice, and almost every cosmopolitan resort in Europe. He is only 26 years of age.

Cools, Refreshes, Invigorates.
Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared from the CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT. Do not accept substitutes—Worthless imitations made from cheap lemon juice—but insist upon having ROSE'S in the well-known bottle embossed with the lime-fruit.

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is understood that a biography of the late Sir Henry Keppel, who was so long the "father of the fleet," is being prepared. Some years before his death Sir Henry published his reminiscences, but they only covered the more active years of his life.

The military biography of the Duke of Cambridge, announced some time ago by Mr. Murray, may be looked for next month. Two years before his death, he gave instructions for the preparation of the work. He personally supervised it, and so it is authoritative in the fullest sense of the word.

A facsimile of a rare and interesting pamphlet, with the title of Incorporate Your Boroughs, by Richard Cobdan, is to be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, his son-in-law. The advice conveyed in the title Cobden addressed to the people of Manchester, and so began a chapter in Manchester history. The booklet, as re-issued, will have an introduction and a complete Cobden bibliography by Mr. W. E. A Axon.

Mr. H W. Lucy's entertaing and informining Peeps at Parliament are familiar to readers of the Strand Magazine. He has gathered the Later Peeps into a volume which is about to appear with Messrs. Newnes It will have drawings by F. C. G., and also some from the witty pencil of the late Sir Frank Lockwood.

Miss Netta Syrett, whose play will be remembered, recently finished a novel which Messrs. Chapman are to publish. It is a story of temperament, and so of real human interest, and it has the title, The Day's Journey. Broadly the idea worked out is the effect of disillusionment after marriage, and a gradual working towards an ultimate reconciliation.

Miss Dorothea Gerard, a pen-name which veils the identity of Mme. Longard de Longarde, has a new story appearing with Messrs. Hutchinson. It is entitled The Three Essentials, and at first sight it might be classed as a bright society story. A closer examination, however, will reveal something like a purpose in the story. In fine, it is a drama masquerading as a comedy, the heroine a piquante and pathetic little lady by name Eugenie Lebrun.

To the average reader the name of Henry Vaughan, the Silurist, is little known, but scholars do not forget his writings. Every now and then there is a reprint of some of them, and at the moment Messrs. Blackie are about to issue his Silex Scintillans in their Red Letter Library. It has been edited by Mr. Lewis Bettany, who, in an introduction, discusses various aspects of Vaughan's poetry. He dwells on its metaphysical quality, its obligations to Herbert and Donne, and its influence on Wordsworth and on Mathew Arnold.

Country cottages are fashionable in these days, so fashionable that in some districts society is almost displacing Hodge. A book on how to build or buy a country cottage, and how to fit it up should, therefore, be useful. It has been written by the authority who signs himself Home Counties, known to journalists as Mr Robertson Scott. The book deals in detail with various types of dwellings, costing from £200 to five times that sum. It will be published by Mr. Heinemann on an early day.

Quite a number of English literary celebrities have delighted in the hills and dales of Derbyshire. One thinks of Hobbes, Dr. Johnson, Tom Moore, George Eliot, Byron, and John Ruskin. The literary and historical associations which they suggest are fully dealt with in the new volume, having Derbyshire for its subject which is appearing in Macmillan's Highways and Byways Series. The author, Mr. J. B. Firth, devotes special attention to the High and Low Peak and to the picturesque valleys of the Dove, the Wye, and the Darwent,

Although Victor Hugo lived for years in Guernsey, comparatively little has been written about his doings there. This, perhaps, is because there is usually so little to write of a man whose daily round is authorship. However, there will be a good deal of new information about Hugo's domestic life at Guernsey in a book which Messrs. Putnam are just issuing. It is by Mr. H.W. Wack, an American who recently sojourned among the old folks familiar with Hugo when he was in Guernsey.

The modern person asks and expects to be told, and for him more than one group of handy little books has come into existence. Not very long ago Mr. Dent began to issue a series of Temple Primers, designed to treat in a popular but adequate fashion with the chief fields of knowledge and action. To this series he is about to add a volume in which Mr. Finlayson Trotter describes The Goverement of Greater Britain. At the out-set he treats of Greater Britain in being, then he deals with the various Colonies and finally with India and the other Britain possessions which are not gouerned under the Colonial system.

There will be many distinguished contributors to a theological series which Messrs Nisbet are just beginning. Since it is named the Church Pulpit Library, the fact will be rathered that it is to consist of sermons. Volumes by the Bishops of Durham, Rochester, Derry and Burnley are already in the press. Others by the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Gloucester, and Canon Beeching are to follow. One frequently hears it said that ours is a day when religious books are being neglected. The large number of them published certainly does not bear out this statement,

A new novel, Sandy, by the author of Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, is being published by Messrs Hodder and Stoughton.—Miss Braddon's new novel, The Rose of Life, will be published in a fortnight by Messrs. Hutchinson. It is a modern romance, a story of good and bad society.—Mr. Jack London's new story, The game, which Mr. Heinemann is about to issue, is as the title might suggest, a study of the prize-ring. Mr. London has recently been to the Far East as a war correspondent.—Messrs. Cassell make the interesting announcement that they are to publish a sixpenny edition of Colonel Burnaby's famous Ride to Khiva.—Next week Messrs Cay and Bird will publish a new volume of humorous verse by Captain Harry Graham. It is entitled Misrepresentative Men and has illustrations. A Grammar of Greek Art, by Mr. Percy Gardner, will shortly appear with Messrs. Macmillan, who also have in preparation a new and revised edition of Sir Henry Roscoe's Treatise on Chemistry.

Most literary people will condole with Mr. E. V. Lucas on his hard luck in being compelled to omit from his edition of the letters of Charles ann Mary Lamb the letters that he was the first to introduce to the world in his book on Charles Lamb and the Lloyds. When, by arrangement between Messrs. Smith, Elder and Messrs. Macmillan, those letters were included in Canon Ainger's edition, I ventured to conjecture that so loyal a lover of Lamb as Mr. Lucas might be consoled by the reflection that Lamb's readers would thus have the correspondence less incomplete. One did not guess then that Fate had this unkinder cut in store.

The leading cases in English law as to the publication of letters are, as is, I suppose, not unnatural literary cases. Lord Chesterfield's celebrated letters to his son were sold by that son's widow to Dodsley, who published them. Lord Chesterfield's executors applied for an injunction and obtained one. Pope, himself not without guile in the matter, applied for an injunction to restrain Curl from publishing letters written by and to himself. Lord Hardwicke granted the injunction as to the letters Pope wrote, but not as to those he received. The law as settled in those historic cases was confirmed in the comparatively recent action brought by the late Lord Lytton as executor of his father to restrain Miss Devey, the executrix of the first Lady Lytton, from publishing Bulwer Lytton's letters to her.

The law thus settled is that a letter—the physical paper and writing—is the property of the receiver; but the writer of the letter retains the copyright in it so as to hinder the receiver from publishing it, except for the purpose of personal vindication in certain very special circumstances. In the leading cases referred to, however, the law appears to have aimed at defending privacy rather than property. It would be strange indeed, said Vice Chancellor Bacon in Lord Lytton's case, if because a man writes to another a confidential communication, that other has a right to publish it to the world. If such is the real ground for restraining publication, then it might well be thought that where the representatives of the writer had once permitted publication the sanctity of privacy was gone, and that the grouud of restraint scarcely applied to classical writers more than a generation or two dead.

At the town of Brun, in Austria, there have just been discovered the grim relics of a terrible crime, or series of crimes, somewhat recalling the tragedy which formed the basis for the drama of "The Bells." An old dwelling-house was being demolished, when five skeletons of men, with a sabre and a bayonet, were found under the basement. Many years ago the place was a boarding-house much used by outside traders resorting to the town to attend the markets. The skeletons are believed to be those of murdered and plundered strangers.

GOUT

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Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism. Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con-"sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

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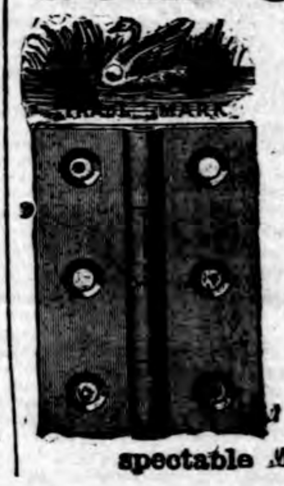

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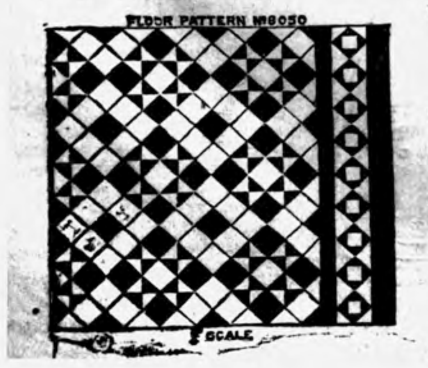

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